THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XIV. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886. No. 18

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Secretary Turner the Witness Before the Labor Committee.

Lake Shore Switchmen Come to an Agreement.

The Eight Hour Agitation Affecting Trade Conditions.

New Car Drivers in New York Brutally Assaulted.

Strike Fever Attacks Boys in a St. Louis Glass Factory.

Labor Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The fourth day's session of the committee on labor of the territories in the southwest was opened at 10 a. m. by the examination of Frederick S. Turner, general secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor. During the progress of the examination the chairman asked: "In your statement you used the word "order" in reference to men going to work. I want to know whether the central power in your organization can order men to work or order them to quit work?"

Turner—The general laws do not contemplate strikes.

Chairman—That is not the question.

Turner (hesitatingly)—We do not understand that if we issued an order for men to go to work they would refuse to go, no matter who ordered them out.

Crain—You have no power to order a strike, have you?

Turner—Yes.

Chairman (with an air of surprise)—You have?

Turner—Yes, there is now a law in our constitution governing strikes. We do not believe in strikes.

Crain—Then where do you derive your power to order strikes?

Turner—We have not power directly to order a strike but we have power to approve or disapprove strikes.

Crain—Was this strike approved or disapproved?

Turner—We never knew anything about it until we received a telegram from Hopkins. It has never been approved.

Crain—Then I suppose power is vested in you to direct the men to return to work?

Turner—Yes.

Being questioned on the subject of arbitration, Turner said that he read the president's message on that point to-day and thoroughly agreed with it. He believed there should be some fixed tribunal of arbitration.

The committee after hearing Mr. Turner closed its sittings in Washington and arranged that members should leave this city for St. Louis on Monday morning.

The Lake Shore Strike

CHICAGO, April 23.—The situation here on the Lake Shore road remains unchanged. Several conferences have been held this morning between officials of the road and the switchmen, but no result has been reached. The sheriff's posse has not visited the grounds at Forty-third street up to noon. The crowd assembled at that hour was one of great magnitude.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

2:44 p. m.—The strike on the Lake Shore road is at an end. Chairman Stahl of the Switchmen's union has just sent a telegram to the strikers at the Forty-third street yards to report to the yardmaster there for duty. President John Newell of the Lake Shore road just said to a representative of the associated press: "We have allowed the old men to go back to work at their own request without any stipulation whatever on our part. Eight non-union men return to work along with the union men formerly in our employ. The men brought here from the cities will not be put to work in our yards here. The order for men to return to work was telegraphed from the general offices of the Lake Shore company at 2:37 p. m., and within ten minutes switch engines began to leave the round houses, and the making up of trains was at once begun. The blockade will be completely ended this afternoon."

One of the striking switchmen at the yards declares that the Lake Shore officials had agreed on their part to dispose of eight non-union switchmen in some manner within the next six months by placing them in some other department, or otherwise caring for them; in any event to take them away from the yards where they are at present working. At 5 p. m. engine No. 461 pulled out of round house manned by a crew of strikers. There is general shaking of hands among the men and everybody seems pleased.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Further investigation to-night reveals that the strikers have virtually carried their point. Chairman Stahl of the strikers' committee to-night produced a copy of the agreement on the strength of which the men returned to work and said to the reporter: "This means to you because I can't want you to get the signature." Mr. Stahl then read as follows:

CHICAGO, April 23.

W. H. Stahl, Chairman.

SIR—If all switchmen of the L. S. & M. S. railroad in Chicago or Cook county return to work at once we will personally guarantee that within 60 days from this date the eight objectionable switchmen will be furnished with other employment and removed from their present positions.

Signed BY AUTHORITY.

Stahl said though he was not at liberty to give the name of the signer of the agreement, it was genuine, and duly sanctioned by Mr. Newell, and sworn to. He said further that all prosecutions begun against strikers were to be dismissed." A number of packers at the stock yards and other business men who are known to have interested themselves in raising the blockade, when seen to-night were also under bond of secrecy, but enough has been learned to warrant the conclusion that they brought sufficient pressure to bear upon the company to induce them to capitulate as above related.

Situation on the Gould Roads.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 23.—John W. Hayes, member of the general executive board of Knights of Labor, returned to this city last evening. He says that no progress has been made toward a settlement of the difficulties between strikers of the Gould system and railroad officials. The case is now however in a shape from which it is expected that when the congressional committee reaches St. Louis and meets with the citizens' committee these two bodies may be able to agree upon some plan whereby a settlement can be effected. He says reports sent out by railroads that they are handling all the freight they want to every day are untrue. The roads are all blockaded up and what freight is run out goes under protection of sheriffs and militia. The railroad claim and Mr. Hayes admits that they have now at the men to do the work they have to do, which is very little on account of the blockade. There have been, he says, ten thousand loaded cars standing in the yards of four weeks. Mr. Hayes says that the indictment for massacre of innocent people by deputy sheriffs was instigated by the railroad authorities. They knew they could not get the help of state militia until some act of violence was committed. They therefore got together a gang of roughs who brought on the trouble, and the governor then ordered the militia on the scene. He further says that sawyers employed by the Knights of Labor have now in their possession ample evidence to convict prominent officials of the Louisville & Nashville road of instigating the riot. It is in view of the great success of strikes and boycotts that the general executive board have just called a special session of the general assembly to meet in Cleveland on May 25th to take action upon the great questions brought up by the recent strikes and boycotts. An endeavor will be made to prevent in the future any such uprisings as are now in progress without authority of the general assembly. Hayes returns to St. Louis this evening.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Superintendents Kerrigan and Clark of the Missouri Pacific railroad report the business of the road increasing rapidly, that they have great difficulty in furnishing sufficient cars to meet the wants of shippers. They also say they have no trouble in handling freight.

A Weak-Kneed Strike.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Two hundred striking employes of the Missouri Car and Foundry company held a meeting yesterday to hear the report of their committee who visited the day before to call upon President McMillan and persuade him to accede to their demands that the company cease furnishing repair material to the Missouri Pacific. The committee reported that they had called upon McMillan but could not obtain any assurance from him that their demands would be complied with. The meeting then adopted resolutions setting forth the reasons for striking and that they would not return to work until their demands were granted. All the strikers, however, were not present, and those absent, not being bound by the action of the meeting returned to their places at work this morning. Several new men also applied for places and there are now at work about 250 in all. President McMillan says that the management of the company will take back all of the old employes who apply for work to-day and will employ as efficient new men who desire to enter the company's service. He says the works will be in full operation by the end of the week.

The Street Car Strike.

NEW YORK, April 24.—To-day is the ninth of the strike on the Third avenue Surface road and the situation is in many respects the same as on the first day. Cars began running this morning as soon as the police arrived. The officers of the company had a conference to-day in relation to running Third avenue cars to-morrow. The police say if this is done trouble will occur. The police declare that a riot should be started, it would require the utmost exertions to subdue it in the present excited condition of the crowd.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Several of the new employes of the company were brutally beaten by strikers to-night. A 14-year-old son of one of the new men who took a change of clothing to his father at the barns of the company was also cruelly assaulted when he came out. One of the new drivers to-night was led into the barn where the strikers were in session, dismounted a horse, gave his name and said he had come to clean out the place. He was kicked up. The strikers, 1800 in number, were paid $10 each to-day from the funds of the association.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Third Avenue Railroad company ran fifty-seven cars on the main line to-day, and twelve on the 125th street line, and, contrary to all expectations, there was no disturbance, dozens of strikers keeping the men off the avenue and persuading, so far as possible, the public from patronizing the cars.

This was the ninth day of the strike, and the attitude of the company and the strikers appears not to have changed. Three hundred and sixty-nine cars are usually run on Sundays, of which fifty-seven were run to-day. All the drivers and conductors in New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn are contributing one day's pay per week to support the strikers.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The strike on the Third Avenue Surface railroad still continues unchanged. Sixty cars are running to-day.

A Labor Demand.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 24.—Miners and laborers of the Amalgamated association of Luzerne, Lackawanna and northern Schuylkill counties held a grand demonstration here this afternoon. All collieries in Luzerne county suspended work for the day, and about twelve thousand persons took part in the parade. A mass meeting was held at which addresses were made by Congressman C. N. Brumm, Senator John Parker and others. They spoke at length upon eight hour labor and enforcement of the law, impressing upon the minds of their hearers that this did not mean a strike as had been reported. What they would demand was a fair day's pay for eight hours labor.

The Eight-Hour Movement.

CHICAGO, April 26.—It is reported that workmen in one of the largest lumber yards in the city quit work this afternoon owing to refusal to accede to their demand that eight hours shall constitute a day's work. It is expected that the movement will become general in the city.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Contractors and builders to the number of 150 recently organized to take some definite action upon the eight-hour agitation. It is said this morning that builders generally have agreed to consider eight hours as a day's work and to pay employees thirty cents per hour.

Eight-Hour Demonstration.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 26.—Miners and laborers of the Amalgamated association paraded and held a mass meeting to-day. Thirty-five hundred were in line. It is generally believed that the men will ask for eight hours work with eight hours pay. The new order of things will begin May 1st. Arbitration is also looked on with favor.

The Strike and Sugar Prices

NEW YORK, April 23.—The strike of workmen in the Williamsburg sugar refineries has boomed prices and consumers of sugars. Granulated sugar was quoted at 6⅛. Saturday last. Yesterday it reached 7⅛. It is said prices are sure to advance still higher. The stock of refined sugar on hand amounts to practically nothing. Business has been slack and dealers have been buying sugar in quantities just sufficient to supply the demand. Now that the country demand has increased the strike has caused prices to advance out of proportion to the natural course of trade. Raw sugar was quoted at 5 1-16 on April 16th, and yesterday it was 5⅛. This shows slight advance in the cost of raw material which is not accounted for by the present strike, but which will account for something of the advanced prices of refined sugar. The strike however has refined to very much strengthen the advance.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The strike of sugar house employes in Williamsburg and Greenpoint continues and the situation is unchanged. A large force of police is stationed at the refineries to prevent any breach of the peace or destruction of property. Some of the strikers have already gone to other lines of work.

Importing Labor.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Twenty-five muscular looking men, passengers on the steamer Circassian, arrived to-day at Castle Garden and were detained by the superintendent on the ground that they were going to work on "scab" jobs. They are said to be under contract as masons, stone cutters and bricklayers to work on the new state capitol at Austin, Texas. The charge is made by the Central Labor union of this city. The men denied being under any contract, but intended to communicate with the district attorneys of this city and Austin, Texas, to have suit brought against the Austin contractor for violation of the contract labor law.

Strikers Indicted.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Before the grand jury adjourned to-day they returned indictments found upon affidavits made by Third Avenue railroad officials. The charges severally persons with conspiracy, and while the names of the parties could not be ascertained, it is generally believed this is against the committee of the Empire Protective association whose names were affixed to the order for a general "tie up" of the surface roads in this city last week. Bench warrants have presumably been drawn up by the recorder, and they will likely be executed within a few hours.

Strike of Boys.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Forty-five boys employed by the Great Western Glass company struck for higher wages to-day, throwing out of work 75 men, dependent on performing the duties upon the services of the boys. The strikers have no grievance against their employers, and it is supposed they have simply got the strike fever.

A Strike of Plasterers.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 23.—Plasterers at work throughout the city struck yesterday, demanding $3 for eight hours, or $4 for ten hours work per day. No trouble has yet resulted.

Effects of Labor Agitation.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Inquiry among leading real estate men shows that rents for large classes of property for living purposes have been reduced from 10 to 25 per cent. Strikes and labor troubles in the building trades are preventing the commencement of many new buildings. It is thought this will cause an increase in rents next season. The effect of labor troubles upon the building trade in this city can hardly be estimated. It is expected that building in this city will be practically suspended this summer on this account.

The same story comes from Boston in regard to the effect of agitation on the building trade. A special to the Sun says: A struggle of the most serious nature is about to begin in this vicinity over the 8-hour movement. The hope of central traders and labor unions of a speedy acquiescence by the larger proportion of employers in the experiment proves groundless. In accordance with plans made a year ago the demand made for eight hours was to be enforced May first. In view of the disturbed condition of labor it was recently determined to limit the demand to building trades. The Central Trades and Labor union recently made public many replies received from employers in answer to questions sent out. This has resulted in an address published to-day signed by 75 employers in building trades. The address declares there is nothing in the present outlook to warrant any such change, and that any attempt to arbitrarily enforce it will simply result in the retirement of capital from business enterprises which is now occurring. Conclusions are summed up in the following recommendations: "Hours of labor, rate of wages and time of payment to remain as at present, but on Saturday eight hours to be accepted as a day's labor." Probably employes will decline to yield any point in the recommendations and that they will resort to a strike. Painters and decorators so voted yesterday.

Trade Societies.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The interior department has received from Joseph D. Weeks, special agent and expert of the census bureau, his report on the trade societies of the United States for the year ending May 31, 1886. Mr. Weeks speaks of the difficulty experienced in obtaining information on the subject and says for this reason the report is not as complete or reliable as was hoped. The report says: Of 2450 trade societies of the United States, of which the local on was earned, 620 were in Pennsylvania, 252 in Ohio, 226 in Illinois, 228 in New York, 49 in Missouri, 122 in New Jersey, 117 in Massachusetts. The industrial distribution of the societies is given as follows: Professional and personal services, 46; trade and transportation, 270; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 2016; mining, 13. The largest number of branches under any one division of industries, says Mr. Weeks, is the number of local assemblies under the Knights of Labor which number 866, with 3 district assemblies. But few of the unions have had long existence. Some, however, date back some years. This is especially true of the national organization of the International Typographical union which dates back to 1850; that of Miners' Trade association to 1854. A tabulated statement accompanying the report shows the number of the more important subordinate unions and total membership to be as follows: Cigar Makers' International union in September, 1885, 126 lodges with a membership of 12,902; Locomotive Firemen for the United States and Canada, December, 1870, 18 lodges with a membership of 2890; Locomotive Engineers, September, 1880, 149 lodges with a membership estimated at 7000; International Typographical union, April, 1880, 73 lodges with a membership of 6885.

A Talk with Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Jay Gould was called upon at his home by a Tribune reporter this afternoon. In reply to some inquiries concerning the present condition of affairs in the southwest, Mr. Gould said: "I am so quiet that we hardly know that there has been a strike."

Mr. Gould was asked what he thought of the threats made against the Wabash railway system in the event of his obtaining control of that line to-morrow and he replied: "The Wabash employs hardly any Knights of Labor. A reorganization was made after the August strikes in regard to the labor that was employed. The Wabash will be sold to-morrow under a foreclosure, and will be bought in by the bondholders, a majority of them are in Scotland and England, and the rest are widely scattered throughout this country."

Raising Wages.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 23.—Matthiesen & Weichler's Sugar Refining company announced to-day an increase of 10 per cent in wages of 1600 men employed by them, to take effect April 1st.

XLIX Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. For an hour the bill was considered and some little progress made and a few moments before noon the committee arose, the house adjourned and the session of Friday opened with prayer by the chaplain.

The president's message upon labor troubles having been read by the clerk, Springer, of Illinois, moved its reference to the committee on labor with instructions to that committee to report on it by bill or otherwise on or before May 15th.

Blanchard, of Georgia, thought there was no reason to believe that the committee would not act intelligently, and it was unusual to instruct committees on such matters.

Butterworth, of Ohio, moved to refer the message to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Butterworth's motion was lost; yeas 77, nays 147.

Mr. Reed of Maine regretted that there would be no opportunity to discuss the message in committee of the whole. The result would have been more speedy and useful legislation than would be accomplished by its reference to a standing committee.

There being thirty minutes debate allowed under the rules, Mr. Butterworth secured the floor. The object of his motion to refer the message to committee of the whole, he said, had been considered by some gentlemen as unwise, because it could not be reached at an early day. Every gentleman believed, or affected to believe, that the message presented a question of vast consequence to the country. It had been his purpose, if his motion had prevailed, to ask unanimous consent to fix an early day for consideration of the question, with the hope and expectation that it might be fairly considered, not with a view to control the elections in November but with a view to getting at the right solution of the problem. He wished that the people could read what was passing in the minds of their assembled legislators here and the forces related to do what was best for the country from what was regarded as a mere expedient to catch votes. He protested in the name of American manhood against any policy that segregated one part of his fellow citizens and set them apart as if they had no interest in concert with the great mass of people. Who was there that hoped and expected that his children would eat bread except in accordance with God's ordinance "by the sweat of his face?" He had three boys and his hearthstone, one of whom had suffered from the hand of affliction and who would fight the battle of life against fearful odds, and he protested against any legislator, against any resolution, against any organization that would segregate one of those boys and set him apart as belonging to a peculiar part of the great constituency represented here. The gentlemen here could not elevate labor, God had done that in the beginning. He was tired of this demagogism that sought to catch votes, not by asking what was best for labor but what working men could be induced to believe was best for them. He was in favor of organizations which brought together all men and recognized the universal brotherhood of men. The bill which passed here a few days ago was a hollow mockery and sham. It was not even intended for laboring men. He criticized want of consideration given to the arbitration bill by the committee on labor. There had been no effort to ascertain the facts. If a member secured 5 minutes to speak on the bill he devoted eight minutes to abusing Jay Gould, six minutes to abusing corporations and surrendered the other minute of his time, being unequal to the task of suggesting any remedy.

"Why don't you suggest a remedy?" asked Mr. O'Neill of Missouri.

"Because I could not get time even to open my mouth," replied Mr. Butterworth.

Mr. Bland of Missouri—We had a bill here some days ago that proposed to set the laborers of the country at work. How did the gentleman vote on that? Contraction of the currency is impoverishing the people to-day.

"Still harping on my daughter," quoted Mr. Butterworth in reply. If we were discussing infant baptism here the gentleman would stand up and want to have the baptismal basin purchased with the standard silver dollar. (Applause.) In conclusion Butterworth said that congress owes to itself to take up the labor question and consider it carefully and then refer the subject to an appropriate committee. If it was referred to the committee now he feared that a measure would be reported presenting not the needs of the hour but the political necessities of the coming campaign.

Hancock, of Pennsylvania, confessed to feeling surprised at the heat with which the gentleman from Ohio had approached this subject. He desired to direct attention to the fact that the constitution made it the duty of the president from time to time to communicate to congress touching the state of the union and recommend such measures as he should deem necessary and expedient. The president had not ventured, at least beyond that, and how was he met here? He was met here with an assault on his motives. There was not one word against the proposition which he made. On the contrary, there was not an intelligent man in the country but that knew that the present condition of labor in the country commanded the attention of congress. It was easy to question men's motives. He had also supposed that the great question of the motives of any human being rested with a higher power. He asked that the message should have due consideration and deliberation, and a remedy for the troubles conceived if possible and enacted into law. He declared proudly that there was not a word in it that appealed to any particular party or set, or any class of men in the United States. On the contrary it appealed to congress as a body of American citizens asking for the public welfare. (Applause.)

Mr. Weaver of Iowa was in favor of the motion to commit with instructions that the message might be carefully considered. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Butterworth) said it could only receive deliberate and calm discussion in committee of the whole, but what example of calmness had the gentleman himself set? He had not suggested a remedy for the troubles. It was easy to find fault, to carp and criticize, but it required statesmanship and calm deliberation to meet the underlying causes of the present labor troubles.

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, regretted that the gentleman from Ohio should undertake to bring politics into the discussion of this question. Gentlemen have charged the majority of the house with not being favorable to a proposition which would have any practical results on the labor troubles. The troubles the country were suffering from were the results of powers given by corrupt congresses to great corporations under twenty years of republican administration. It was watered stock, unjust charters granted by congress, against which labor was rebelling. Gentlemen on the other side ought not to assail this house because it could not bring about a remedy in a day, but ought rather confess the crimes and sins of their twenty years of legislation.

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri, said that the arbitration bill had been discussed by the house for four days. No one word of partisan bias had been injected into the debate. It had passed by a four-fifths vote. It had been reported unanimously by the senate committee. It had been endorsed by the journals of the country, and it rested with the gentleman from Ohio to take this pretext of injecting a partisan bias into the question. The gentleman was like the man with one story—the gun story. If the conversation did not give him an opportunity of telling his story he would stamp his foot on the floor and say, "That sounds like a gun, and talking of guns," etc. The gentleman was so full of partisan bile that he could not resist an opportunity of showing it.

Mr. Reed of Maine expressed his satisfaction with the vote he had cast for the arbitration bill. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Hancock) in undertaking to excuse the president for his message was the only man who had accused him. Nobody on the republican side had found any fault with the president, but even complained of the tameness of his arousing to the subject. The question which was stirring among the people should be deliberately considered by congress. It might be that congress could devise a remedy. It might be that it could not; but it was bound to consider the question and bound to consider it with regard to something else besides the November elections.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky was gratified with the president's message, regarding it as a wise and forcible document. The relations between labor and capital were not as harmonious as they should be and the message looked towards bringing them in harmony. He did not believe that the proper way to settle difficulties between labor and capital was to use violence. He believed that arbitration was the better plan. Congress should recognize that labor had rights, but also that capital had rights, and it was the duty of congress to cultivate harmony and pleasant relations between the two.

Mr. Springer of Illinois supported his motion, contending that the committee on labor was the proper committee to consider the message. He had moved instructions because he desired to respond promptly to the recommendations of the president, and the thoughtful message of the president should be considered in a proper spirit. He opposed the motion to refer it to the committee of the whole, because it would be buried there.

Mr. Springer's motion was then agreed to.

Voorhees of Washington territory, rising to a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on rules be instructed to inquire whether Leonard W. Sweet or any other ex-member of the house who availed himself of the privilege of admission on to the floor is interested as agent or attorney for any railroad or other corporation, or interested in any claim or bill pending before congress, and report to the house the result of such inquiry with such recommendations as may be necessary.

It had been an open secret, he said, that ever since the beginning of this congress a power in lobby, organized in the interests of various railroad corporations, had invested capital, and that the rules of the house had been openly, repeatedly and notorious y set at defiance by some members of that lobby. He protested against the continuance of that rank and crying abuse. He did not intend to refer upon Mr. Sweet but had inserted his name because he personally knew that Mr. Sweet was attorney for the Northern Pacific company.

According suggestions made by Mr. Blount and Mr. Hancock, Mr. Voorhees modified his resolution by omitting the name of Mr. Sweet and by providing that inquiry shall be carried on by a select committee of five members.

As so modified the resolution was adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hatch of Missouri in the chair, on the private calendar. When the committee rose the senate bill was passed for the relief of Emerson Etheridge and Wm. D. Stokes. The house then took a recess until 8:00, the evening session to be for consideration of pension bills.

Trade Reports

NEW YORK, April 23.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet from leading trade centers show moderate gains in the movement of general merchandise at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Detroit, Memphis, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Joe, Kansas City and San Francisco. The greatest activity is active is at Kansas City, Detroit and Cincinnati. The heaviest movement in products is eastern by the lakes, including nearly seven million bushels of wheat and half as much corn. At eastern centers trade is irregular but generally a moderate volume. The most depressing factor in the trade situation is the uncertainty attending the attitude and outcome of the existing demands of organized labor.

The New York stock market has been dull and spiritless. The existing situation induces caution and delay. Government bonds are dull. Railroad investment bonds are steady, while speculative issues are dull.

Good shipments this week and the indications at Chicago have been thought to be indicative of a further decrease in surplus bank reserves. Money on call has accordingly ruled high. Interior domestic money markets report a moderate improvement in mercantile collections. The general industrial situation is more aggravated than a week ago, there being at least 43,000 strikers reported against 31,000 last week.

Refined sugar is one cent higher, owing to the strike at the Brooklyn refineries. There is an advance at New Orleans and San Francisco of from 5-16 to ⅜ on refined sugar. Raw sugar has felt none of the advance. Louisiana sugar plantations' reports are not wholly favorable.

Wheat is higher at New York and 2 to 3 at Minneapolis. Increased exports, reports of probable hostilities in Europe, notable decrease in visible supply and speculative support are responsible for higher prices.

Lard and pork are firmer without special activity.

Corn and oats are stronger.

Spring wheat planting is progressing rapidly under favorable weather with a probable acreage equal to that of last year.

The movement of dry goods is moderate, comparing favorably with that of 1885.

Woolens dull under heavy imports and new crop prospects, with sales recorded at concessions of 1 cent per pound.

There is a decreased tobacco acreage in Virginia, owing to low prices, also on account of damage from floods and bugs. Crop prospects in the seed and western leaf districts are favorable. There is less activity for export varieties.

Cotton is quiet and feature less.

A Railroad Sold.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The United States commissioner to-day sold under foreclosure of mortgage at public auction the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, the total paid for the entire entire property being $625,000. The committee appointed by stock and bondholders to look after their interest were the only bidders, and the whole system excepting the St. Joseph & St. Louis branch was purchased by them. W. F. Nesbit, its president, purchased the latter road for one dollar.

BITTER MEMORIES.

Ex-President Davis of the Southern Confederacy

Assists at the Dedication of a Soldier's Monument,

Making a Memorable Address from a Historical Spot.

Davis Makes Another Speech to the People of Alabama.

A Southern Celebration.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Apr. 28.—It has been raining almost continuously since Monday and about dawn this morning the down-pour was a torrent. So great was the rain and consequent mud that the plan of having the addresses of Davis and General Gordon delivered at the fair grounds near the city at 11 o'clock had to be abandoned. It was determined that the procession should form at 2 o'clock and march to the state capitol building. The addresses will be delivered from the steps of the capitol this afternoon. Davis will stand on the same spot upon which he stood when he took the oath as president of the confederacy. The streets have been roped off and policed for several blocks in the vicinity of the building, so that admission on tickets will be necessary in order to see or hear satisfactorily. The procession is now forming. An immense concourse of people arrived to-day in spite of the terrific rains this morning. Davis has been very quiet and secluded all day, receiving only old acquaintances and special friends. He has no set speech and his address to the multitude will be short.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Apr. 28.—To-day will ever be memorable in the history of Alabama. Every locality was represented and many adjacent towns and villages poured their entire population into the streets. At an early hour the sidewalks were so densely packed that locomotion was difficult. It had rained all night and poured down until 10 o'clock. The hour for delivering addresses by Mr. Davis and General Gordon was changed to two o'clock in the afternoon. Instead of going to the park it was decided to go to the capitol grounds, and for the speeches to be made from the very spot where Mr. Davis took the oath of office as president of the confederate states. This change was made because of the muddy condition of the park. The entire city is gaily decorated and the city hall has United States flags fluttering out of every window. Pictures of confederate generals are fastened to the outside walls, while the names of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnson, Robert E. Rhodes and many other confederate generals appeared on streamers. The capitol was beautifully decorated. From the topmost point on the high dome, towering far above every thing in the city, floated the stars and stripes. The entire front was covered with streamers and devices, while there was suspended along the front columns immense federal flags reaching down almost to the heads of the speakers. More federal flags float in Montgomery to-day than at any time since 1860.

Private houses and business houses have a liberal supply of decorations and devices and words of welcome to Mr. Davis. The scenes around Mr. Davis this morning and the great desire to see and shake him by the hand are incredible. People were literally packed in the Exchange, and it was with difficulty that there was entrance and exit. They wanted to see the old president and nothing would satisfy them until they had done so. Being feeble it was more than he could stand and he had to retire.

The military escort formed in front of the hotel and extended far up the avenue leading to the capitol. It was necessary to form a square in order that the procession might move. Companies were formed and stretched out on each side. No one was allowed inside the lines. A carriage with four white horses was drawn up to the door, and promptly at 2 o'clock Davis escorted by Mayor Rees, Governor O'Neil and ex-Governor Watts, formerly of his cabinet, stepped from the hotel and entered the carriage.

The shouts of the multitude as he was seen to emerge from the hotel were louder than before heard in this city. They had the peculiar nervous jerk which characterized what became familiar as the "yell of the southerners" the world over. The next carriage contained General John B. Gordon and Captain W. D. Bragg, Miss Winnie Davis, youngest daughter of Mr. Davis, and Miss Rees, the mayor's daughter. The next carriage contained W. W. Screws, Mr. Gordon, Miss Gordon and Miss Walker, the latter a niece of Mr. Davis. Other carriages followed with trustees of the monument association and the governor's staff, amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the booming of cannon, playing of bands of music and excited shouts. A scene was presented that is rarely witnessed in any country, the demonstration being in honor of a man proscribed by the United States government, and as a tribute to the dead soldiers' cause that was lost. The route of the procession was about a mile long. The avenue is very wide but the crowd when it began to move was packed from one side to the other. When the procession arrived at the capitol gate the way was cleared for Mr. Davis the military being formed so as to prevent over running the building and grounds before he had reached his place. He was seated near the historic spot he occupied February 18, 1861. Arranged in front was a place for the press, and on the sides and in the rear of Davis were members of the various organizations interested in building the monument. It is proposed to erect on the hill and directly north of the capitol.

People, men, women and children, were packed from the steps to the front gate, and while it was impossible for a great part of them to hear they stood in their places out of respect for Mr. Davis and a desire to see him. When order had been secured, and for such a vast throng it was the most orderly ever seen here, Mayor Rees advanced to the stage and said: "My countrymen, it is with profound emotions that I present to you the foremost type of southern manhood, the honorable Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the confederate states of America."

The scenes heretofore enacted were gone over as Mr. Davis advanced, and it was some minutes before he could proceed. It was the first time thousands in the crowd had ever seen him since his arrival, it being impossible for all to personally reach him at the hotel. The shouts finally dying away, Davis, leaning on his cane, with a federal flag over him and confederate veterans before him, who had come hundreds of miles to hear and see him, in a clear, ringing voice, showing the deep intensity of his feelings, but without a tremor or pause, except when interrupted by the shouts of his hearers, said

My friends, it would be vain if I should attempt to express to you the deep gratification which I feel at this demonstration, but I know that it is not personal, and therefore I feel more deeply gratified, because it is a sentiment far dearer to me than myself. You have passed through the terrible ordeal of a war which Alabama did not seek until she felt her wrongs too grievous for further toleration. She sought a peaceable solution that being denied her the thunders of war came ringing over the land. Then her people rose in their majesty, gray haired seers and beardless boys eagerly rushed to the front. It was that war which Christianity alone approves, a holy war for defense. Well do I remember seeing you, gentle boys, so small, to use a farmer's phrase, they might have been called seed corn, moving on with eager step and fearless brow to the carnival of death. I have also looked upon them when their knapsacks and muskets seemed heavier than the boys, and my eyes, partaking of a mother's weakness, filled with tears. Those days have passed. Many of them have found nameless graves, but they are not dead. They live in memory and their spirits stand out the grand reserve of that column which is marching on with unfaltering steps towards the goal of constitutional liberty. Applause. It were in vain, it I should attempt, as I have already said, to express gratitude to you. I am standing now very nearly the spot where I stood when I took the oath of office in 1861. Your demonstration exceeds that which welcomed me then. This shows that the spirit of southern liberty is not dead. Long and continued applause. Then you were full of joyous hopes. You had every prospect of achieving all you desired, and now you are wrapped in the mantle of regret. And yet that regret only manifests more profoundly and does not obliterate the expression of your sentiments. Yet last night as I approached the Exchange hotel, from the gallery of which your peerless orator, Wm. L. Yancey, introduced me to the citizens of Montgomery and commended me in language which only his eloquence could wield and which far exceeded my merit, I felt, I say again, that I was coming to my home, coming to a land where liberty dies not and serious sentiments will live forever. [Applause.] I have been promised my friends, that I should not be called on to make a speech, and therefore I will only extend to you my heartfelt thanks. God bless you, one and all, old men and boys, and the ladies above all others who never faltered in our direst need. Loud and long continued applause.

When he retired the shouts were so long and loud that Mr. Davis had to go to the front again. He bowed his acknowledgments and thanks.

Burial of the Confederacy

MONTGOMERY, April 29.—The capitol grounds at 11 o'clock to-day presented an animated scene. The whole hill top and premises were covered with people gathered to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the confederate monument, or, as some expressed it, "the official burial of the confederacy." The skies above were cloudless and a pleasant breeze wafted the breath of flowers from the city. The foundation only was ready, presenting a surface of 35 feet square. Near at hand stood the corner stone, on which in raised letters was the inscription "Corner stone laid by Ex-President Jefferson Davis, April 29th, 1886." Opposite this was a long platform for speakers. The procession formed in front of the Exchange hotel. Mr. Davis, his daughter, ex-Governor Watts and Hon. J. C. Tompkins, chairman of the committee of arrangements, were in a carriage drawn by four white horses, each led by a negro in livery. The next carriage contained General and Mrs. Gordon, his daughter and Mrs. Clement C. Clay, and was surrounded by survivors of the Sixth Alabama and other confederate veterans. The procession was preceded by cavalry and artillery escort, and was further made up by other local military, uniformed Knights of Pythias, Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and Masonic bodies from throughout the state. Demonstrations along the route were as enthusiastic as they were yesterday. The ex-president was, as is usual whenever the people catch sight of him, cheered enthusiastically.

He took his seat with the committee of the memorial association behind him, Mrs. Gordon, the Misses Davis and Gordon on his left, and General Gordon on his right. Ex-Governor Watts and officers of the Sixth Alabama and others were on the platform. The Sixth regiment was present also, as were soldiers of the monument association, Colonel W. D. Bragg, Mayor Reese, General W. W. Allen, Colonel W. L. Jones, Colonel W. W. Screws and Governor O'Neil. Before the services began Colonel Bragg presented Mr. Davis with an elegant basket of flowers from Major Bolling Hall who lives near the city. Major Hall is a descendant of Georgia's Lyman Hall. He was a noted opponent to secession but had eight sons in the war, seven of whom gave their lives to the confederacy and the eighth carries [illegible] in him as evidence of his devotion.

A pretty picture was witnessed when some old soldier brought forward the muster roll of the Sixth Alabama, and the two ladies, Misses Davis and Gordon, and Mr. Davis examined it. Old veterans standing near swelled with gratification and pardonable pride.

Ex-Governor Watts, the presiding officer of the occasion, opened the exercises with references to the importance of calling down the benediction of heaven upon the occasion, and requested the Rev. Mr. Andrew, pastor of the M. E. church, to pray. The prayer was earnest and simple. Ex-Governor Watts then presented Mr. Davis in a brief speech. The scene as Mr. Davis arose and grasped the hand of his old attorney general was very affecting. It was some moments before he could proceed as cheers were again and again repeated. When there was sufficient quiet Mr. Davis said:

It is deeply gratifying to me to be presented to you by one on whom I leaned, or advice when advice was wanted, whose stern qualities always made me sure that the judgment he was drawing was from the bottom of his heart. When you called him away the place was missing which he once filled, and I have always desired to lay my hand upon him again (doing so). Applause. Thus it was when we met the other night after years of separation. Some people in the room gave a sardonic smile to see the two old weather-beaten men embrace, but our hearts were young though our heads were old. Associated here with so many memories thrilling and tender, I have felt that it was dangerous for me to attempt to speak to you as my heart would prompt me. Not that I am always treasuring up bitterness against any one, but I am over owing with love and admiration of our beloved people. [Long applause.] To avoid therefore anything which might be prompted by the fullness of my heart, or I believe I am case hardened in that condition of non-citizenship which leaves me very little to fear applause, for the purpose of guarding others rather than myself, I have prepared notes that I might read which would not contain anything that would be construed to be hurtful. Voices. "Go on. Say what you please. You are in the house of your friends." My friends, partners in joy, and in sorrow, in trials and suffering, I have come to join you in the performance of a sacred task to lay the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the confederate government, which shall commemorate the gallant sons of Alabama who died for their country, who gave their lives, a freewill offering in the defense of the rights of their sires won in the war of the revolution, and state sovereignty, freedom and independence, which were left as an inheritance to their posterity forever. These rights, the compact of union was formed not to destroy but to better preserve and perpetuate. Whoso denies this cannot have attentively read the articles of confederation or the constitution of the United States. The latter was formed and designed the better to effect the purpose of the first.

It is not my purpose to dwell upon the events of the war. They were laid before you yesterday by that great soldier in so able a manner as to require no supplement from me. General John B. Gordon was a soldier who when the hour and the times seemed darkest at Petersburg was selected by his chief, Lee, as the best man to lead the charge to repel the besieging army, to make a sortie and attack in the flank and reverse to double up Grant's army and, if I may say so, in his presence here, he failed, but his failure was due to a failure of his guides to carry him where he proposed to go. Again, that man and gallant soldier was the one person whom Lee called to Appomattox when he wanted to know whether it were possible to break the line that obstructed his retreat towards the mountains of Virginia. He answered it was impossible, that after four years of hard fighting, his division was worn down to a fragment, it being then impossible to break the line that obstructed his march to the mountains. Lee, like Washington, without knowing, perhaps, that Washington ever used the expression, said if he could reach the mountains of Virginia he could continue the war for twenty years. But when he found the line which obstructed his retreat could not be broken, he said there was nothing to do but surrender. Be it remembered, however, that Lee was not a man who contemplated surrender as long as he had power to fight or retreat; and when he came to the last moment of the surrender he said to General Grant, "I have come to treat with you for the purpose of surrender. But, General Grant understand, I will surrender nothing that reflects upon the honor of my army." Grant like a man said he wanted nothing that would have that effect, and that Lee might draw the papers himself.

It is not my purpose either to discuss political questions on which my views have been elsewhere and in other times been freely expressed, or to review the past except in vindication of the character and conduct of those to whom it is proposed to do honor on this occasion. That we may not be understood by such as are not wilfully blind, it may be proper to state in the foreground that we have no desire to feed the fires of sectional hate, while we do not seek to avoid whatever responsibility attaches to belief in the righteousness of our cause and the virtue of those who risked their lives to defend it. Long applause and cheers. Revenge is not the sentiment of chivalrous people, and the apothegm that forgiveness is more easy of the injured than to those who inflict an injury has never had more power illustration than in the present attitude of the two sections toward one another. Policy in the absence of magnanimity would have indicated that in the restored union of states there should have been a full restoration, of equality and privileges and benefits as they pre-existed. Though this had been the case, yet you have faithfully kept your resumed obligations as citizens, and in your impoverishment have borne equal burdens without equal benefits. I am proud of you, my countrymen, or this additional proof of your fidelity and pray God to give you grace to suffer and be strong. When your children's children shall ask what means this monument, there will be the enduring answer: "It commemorates the lives of Alabama's sons who died that you and your descendants should be what your fathers in the war of independence left you."

Alabama asserted the right proclaimed in the declaration of independence as belonging to every people. She found that the compact of the union had been broken on one side and was therefore annulled; that the government of the United States did not answer the ends for which it was instituted and with others of like mind proceeded to form a new confederation, organizing its powers in the language of the declaration of independence in such form as seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This was not revolution, because the state government, having charge of all domestic affairs, both of person and of property, remained unchanged. To call it a revolution is a gross solecism. Applause. As sovereigns never rebel and as only sovereigns can form a national league, if the states had not been sovereigns there could not have been a compact of union. Applause.

That the south did not anticipate, much less desire, war, is shown by the absence of preparation for it, as well as by efforts made to secure a peaceful separation. The successful party always holds the defeated responsible for war, but when passion shall have subsided and reason shall have resumed her dominion it must be decided that the general government has no constitutional power to coerce a state and that the state's right to repel an invasion was a national, constitutional right. Applause. From the early part of the century there had been prophecies and threats of dissolution of the union. These began at the north on the question of preserving the balance of power, and culminated during the war of 1812, in the decline of their trade, though the war was waged for the protection of their rights. In the course of years the balance of power passed to the north, and that power was so used that the south despairing of the peaceful enjoyment of their constitutional rights in the union decided to withdraw from it—this without injury to their late associates.

The right to withdraw was denied and the north made ready for war. Distant mutterings of the storm were understood by the people of Alabama. Gray haired men and beardless boys, all unprepared as they were, went forth to meet the storm before it burst on their homes and their altars. It required no Demosthenes to arouse them to duty of resisting the invaders; no Patrick Henry to prepare them for the alternative of liberty or death. It was the people, not the leaders, who resolved and acted. One sentiment inspired all classes. Yet I believe there were very few, who did not regret the necessity which left them no alternative between fighting for their state or against it. Mothers, wives, and daughters, choking back their sobs, cheered them on the path of honor and duty with fearless tread. These patriots, untrained in war, advanced on many battlefields and looked death in the face. Though Alabama, like Niobe, must mourn her children in death, yet she has her woe tempered by the glorious halo which surrounds their memory. For more than a century after his death it is said Philip Devalogne's name was borne on the roll of the grenadiers to whom he belonged, and when his name was called, was answered from the rank, "Mort, sur le champ d'honneur." Long, very long would be the list which would contain the names of Alabama's sons whose valor and fidelity would justify the same response to their name. A few would be unjust to many. They are all therefore of whom they secured repose, in the hearts of a grateful people. This monument will rest on the land for which they died, and point upwards to the Father who knows the motives as well as the deeds of his children, and at last resting in a land where the justice may be rendered which may have been denied them here.

In conclusion permit me to say, though the memory of our glorious past must ever be dear to us, duty points to the present and the future. Alabama having resumed her place in the union, be it yours to fulfill all the obligations devolving upon all good citizens seeking to restore the general government to its pristine purity, and as best you may to promote the welfare and happiness of your common country. Loud applause.

Citizens of Alabama and ladies, (facing the ladies on the stand), for to whatever side you may belong it is your sex that has been true always in war and desolation. We hear of valor and virtues and enduring names of Spartan mothers; but, tell me where in the history of nations was ever such a spectacle as was witnessed in the valley of the Shenandoah. How the tide of war ebbed and flowed. Sometimes the confederates retreated and sometimes they pursued. Those people who claimed to be our brethren and burned everything but the fences.

Ex-Governor Watts interrupting: "And they would have burned them had they not been stone."

Mr. Davis turned and smilingly continued: And why do you suppose they did not burn the fences? Because they were stone. Loud applause. And yet there never was a time when a confederate body of troops marched down that valley that the ladies did not hang out little confederate flags from their windows and give bread to the hungry soldiers. Tremendous applause. I have from secretary that I would not speak extemporaneously and I will not do it. God bless you one and all. I love you all from the bottom of my heart and give you thanks now for your kindness. Great, long-continued applause and cheers.

Governor Watts then turned over the rest of the proceedings to the grand lodge of Masons who laid the corner stone according to Masonic rites. The first article deposited in the stone was a confederate battle flag by Miss Davis.

A Fatal Accident

DENVER, Apr. 29.—A News Leadville special says: The most horrible railroad accident that has occurred in this locality in a long time occurred to-day. At 3:55 this afternoon a freight train over the Blue River branch of the Rio Grande was near Bird's Eye, approaching Leadville, the engineer and fireman observed a tree across the track while rounding a curve at the same instant. The fireman was on the upper side of the track, and from his position of the tree imagined it would necessarily throw the train down the mountain side. To save his life, as the poor fellow supposed, he jumped into the snow, but it was hard, his feet did not sink and he fell back head-first under the train. The train passed on. The head was literally severed from the body and when the train was stopped without any accident having occurred from the fallen tree the body of the unfortunate man was picked up in two separate parts. Frank DeWitt, the deceased fireman, was 26 years of age and has been in the employ of the company for the last five years. He was exceedingly popular, and employes of the third division are in mourning over his death.

Business Men and Strikes

NEW YORK, April 27.—The chamber of commerce held a special meeting this afternoon to take action on the labor question in relation to strikes. A large number of business men were in attendance. Resolutions were presented declaring that minor differences between employers and employes should be settled by mutual consent, without intervention of third parties, that important differences affecting the public interest or convenience ought to be settled by arbitration; that questions as to rates of wages, hours of labor and kind of service to be rendered, are proper subjects of arbitration, that the chamber fully recognizes the right of all classes of citizens to unite in trade or labor associations, and to use all moral and legal means in furthering their interests; that any employe leaving his business and going on a strike vacates his place absolutely; that any man resorting to violence to prevent another man working should be visited with the full penalty of the law, and that every association which endeavors to intimidate and so abridge the liberty of choice or of action of those who are not its members, deserves the severest censure of every American citizen. These resolutions were discussed at great length, nearly all those present making strong speeches in favor of their adoption. A resolution presented by Gustav Schwab, calling upon the citizens of America to support guardians of the law in the maintaining of peace and order, was added to the list of resolutions presented. The entire list of resolutions was then adopted by the board with much enthusiasm.

A New Labor Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, Apr. 28.—Boss bakers and confectioners and shoe manufacturers of this city have declined to accede to the demand of Knights of Labor that they adopt a union label. Serious trouble among the employes in various stores seems imminent.

APACHES RAIDING.

Geronimo's Band Raiding in Southern New Mexico

Cutting of Passenger Rates from Chicago Renewed.

Little Expected from Efforts of St. Louis Citizens.

An Apache Raid.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—A Calabasas, Arizona, special says: Thirty Indians raided near here yesterday, killed one Mexican and wounded another. A posse of citizens started in pursuit but when a mile from town were attacked and driven back.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 27.—The Citizen this evening publishes the following telegram from W. J. Grosseclose, agent of Wells Fargo & Co. at Nogales: "About forty Apaches passed up Santa Cruz valley this morning early, killing several Mexicans and Americans. They passed Calabassos about 7 this morning. In answer to a call for help about forty volunteers well armed left here at 8 o'clock on a special train for Calabassos. Scouting parties were organized and the hostiles were discovered in camp about two miles north of Calabassos. A second train of volunteers left at 10 and word was shortly received that the hostiles were being corraled and would be held for the arrival of trains. At noon a detachment of the Tenth cavalry under Captain Lebo passed here for the scene of action. A company of cavalry also passed Crittenden about eleven o'clock headed for Calabassos. A third train left here with supplies. There has been intense excitement in town all day and business is practically suspended.

THE VICTIMS.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 27.—The wife and child of A. L. Peck have been killed by Indians and a niece taken prisoner. Peck was chipped but escaped. Owen Bros, prominent ranchers, were killed.

The depredations to-day were in the most thickly settled portion of Pima county and is the first raid in that section for years. It is believed that the hostiles are committing outrages in revenge for the supposed death and capture of the band recently sent to Florida. General Miles arrived last night on receiving intelligence of these raids, and if the hostiles remain in Arizona it is stated he will take the field.

MEXICAN ASSISTANCE.

GUAYMAS, Mex., April 27.—A telegram received here to-day announces reappearance under Geronimo of Indians near Calabassos, Arizona. Ten persons are reported killed on ranches near the latter place. Dispatches to the governor state that over thirty persons were killed on ranches near Cosita. Troops will go forward by rail to-morrow.

Fresh Apache Victims

TANTANO, Arizona, April 25.—A telephone message received here from J. O. Dougherty, superintendent of the Tota Wreck mine, states that 40 Indians attacked Richardson & Harmey's ranch, 20 miles southwest of here, early this morning and killed eight persons. No further particulars were learned.

WILLCOX, Arizona, April 28.—General Miles left this afternoon by special train for Crittenden to personally supervise the campaign.

The Apache Campaign

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The adjutant general of the army has received the following telegram from General Miles, dated at Tucson, Ariz.: "Apaches in small numbers have been committing serious depredations in the country east and adjacent to the Sonora railroad, from 30 to 50 miles south of the boundary, and to-day (April 27) killed one man north of the line, near Calabassas, Ariz. Our troops and 30 men of Mexican troops under Major Reis have been in active pursuit, both crossing the line and following the raiding party."

Cut in Passenger Rates

CHICAGO, April 29.—Anticipated reduction in transcontinental passenger rates was publicly announced here to-day, the Union Pacific and Burlington roads meeting rates for southern California points that were announced by the Santa Fe road early in the week.

WELCOME TOURISTS

A Large Raymond Party Arrives at Manitou.

The third Raymond party on their way homeward from the Pacific coast arrived at Manitou yesterday afternoon at half past five o'clock, about five hours late. The party numbers about one hundred people made up of several excursions who have been spending their time at the Hotel Del Monte at Monterey. The trip from the westward has been one of much pleasure and without material delay. After a short but pleasant sojourn at Salt Lake City the party passed through the Black Canon, over Marshall Pass and through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas. The scenery over this section of the road the excursionists looked upon as being the grandest that they had witnessed in all their travels.

Fortunately for the party the weather was clear and mild upon their arrival at Manitou and everyone stepped from the platform in the best of spirits. Omnibuses, wagonettes and carriages were in waiting to convey them to the Barker and Cliff, at which hotels arrangements had been made for their accommodation. In the meantime Manager George L. Ellis, in charge of the party, put forth his utmost efforts to see that all were provided with pleasant rooms, and that all baggage was carefully transferred to the two hotels.

Mr. S. K. Hooper, general passenger and ticket agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, met the party after striking the Rio Grande and aided in making the trip over his line as pleasant as possible. At Pueblo Mr. Whitcomb, of the firm of Raymond & Whitcomb, who was in charge of a party of one hundred westward bound, after seeing them safely on a special train for Toltec Gorge, came to Manitou to look after the east bound party. He will, however, join the others on their westward trip to-day.

The incoming party will remain at Manitou five days, during which time they will visit all points of interest in this locality.

Below we give a complete list of the party:

CLIFF HOUSE.

Philip L Moen and wife, Worcester, Mass.
Miss Moen, Worcester, Mass.
J C Stafter, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr Pond, wife and son, Minneapolis, Minn.
C A Taft and wife, Boston, Mass.
Dr Raymenton, Worcester, Mass.
W Backus, Norwich, Conn.
Mrs E Peck, Norwich, Conn.
Miss A D Berry, Portsmouth, N H
Miss A E Vaughn, Providence, R I
Miss L L Vaughn, Providence.
Miss E Shaw, Boston.
Miss Mattie E Ellis, Boston
M D Ellis, Boston
George L Ellis, Boston
Mr Goes, Worcester, Mass
L G Craig and wife, Brooklyn
Miss M Craig, Brooklyn.
Mrs M W Saunders, Winchester, Mass.
Mrs A Fletcher, Winchester
W Schultz and wife, Philadelphia
Curtis Davis and wife, Cambridgeport, Mass.
C D Knowles, Cambridgeport
J Butler and wife, Lawrence, Mass.
G F Kingman and wife, New Bedford, Mass
L Johnston, Ryegate, Vt.
D Duxbury and wife, Windsor, Vt.
Mrs J A Dodge, Providence, R I.
Mrs N B Blackstone, Auburndale, Mass.
L C Ames, Philadelphia
Miss M Force, Philadelphia
Mrs J D Berry, Portsmouth, N H
E Davis, Newton, Mass
Miss I Davis, Newton, Mass
W L Newman and wife, Buffalo, N.Y.
Mrs J Osborne, Peabody, Mass.
J C Osborne, Peabody, Mass.
James Simpson, Newton, Mass
Miss E J Simpson, Newton, Mass
Miss A P Simpson, Newton, Mass.

BARKER HOUSE

Henry Heywood and wife, Gardner, Mass.
Miss Helen R Heywood, Gardner, Mass.
Miss Grace A Cowee, Gardner, Mass.
C M Greenwood and wife, Gardner, Mass.
L S Greenwood, Gardner, Mass
D H Corey and wife, Fitchburgh, Mass.
Dr C E Sanborn, wife and daughter, Fitchburgh, Mass
C D Lincoln and wife, Boston.
L A Knight and wife, Worcester, Mass.
Miss Knight, Worcester, Mass
S E Rhodes, Boston, Mass
Miss E Rhodes, Boston, Mass
Miss M M Niebhur, Boston, Mass
Chas Tabor and wife, New Bradford
Miss Tabor, New Bradford
Mrs F L Lee, Boston, Mass
Miss Allie Lee, Boston, Mass
Mrs W G Hunter, Westport, N Y.
C S Jones and wife, Cleveland, O
S W Sessions and wife, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs C E Sessions, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs E C Case, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs W R Parker, New York.
Miss S E Underwood, Enfield, Mass.
Miss I Cary, Enfield, Mass
Amos Paul and wife, South New Market, N H.
Miss E Paul, South New Market, N H.
Miss B Paul, South New Market, N H.
Miss L B Randlett, Pine Plains, N Y.
Mrs E L Sewall and child, Watertown, N Y.
Mrs N P Wardwell and child, Watertown, N Y.
Mrs E L Sterling, Watertown, N Y.
A L Farwell, Watertown, N Y.
Mrs J L Smith, Pine Plains, N Y
Mrs E Smith, Pine Plains, N Y
L L Fulham, Boston.

College Notes

There is of late a noticeable improvement in the chapel choir.

Mr. F. W. Manning has left the club house and is boarding at Mrs. Burr's.

The chlorine generator in the basement has been repaired and is now in good working order.

Messrs. Campbell, E. Gould and Stone arrived safely in Leadville and will begin work at once.

Mr. Herman Brune, who has been taking a two years' course in chemistry under Prof. Strieby, is upon his last analysis.

The new transit proves to be as useful as it is beautiful, and by means of it the surveying class is making great progress in that branch of mathematics.

Professor G. N. Marden has been requested by Professor Strieby to deliver the baccalaureate sermon, and will probably be here by the middle of May.

Although there was no special program for Arbor day at the college, considerable private tree planting was done by the college people and especially by the professors.

The chemist for one of the western divisions of the Union Pacific railroad visited the college yesterday and made note of a number of contrivances in the laboratory that were new to him.

The Phoenix orchestra consisting of a piano, violin, cornet and piccolo has been organized and practices regularly. Prof. Walker has received some music from Boston which will be given at the annual exhibition.

About twenty of the "college crowd" held a picnic in North Cheyenne canon last Saturday. It required considerable pluck to start out in the face of a threatening rain, but their bravery was rewarded with a very comfortable day.

Public School Record.

The following statement presents the growth of the public schools in this city for the past eight years, and shows the percentage of increase each year over the one previous. The figures are taken from the official records in the superintendent's office. The total enrollment is given for each year:

1878 and 1879, 559
1879 and 1880, 72[illegible]; increase 29 per cent.
1880 and 1881, 768; increase 6 per cent.
1881 and 1882, 810; increase 5 1/2 per cent.
1882 and 1883, 872; increase 7 3-5 per cent.
1883 and 1884, 803; decrease 8 1/2 per cent.
1884 and 1885, 893; increase 11 per cent.
1885 and 1886, 1035; increase 16 per cent.

It should be stated that the figures for this year are necessarily incomplete and that the new pupils enrolled during the balance of the year would increase the figures materially. It will also be observed that the increase of the past year has been greater than during any of the others except in the school year of 1879 and 1880.

The Weekly Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY

[illegible]

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK

... and Fancy Job Printing at rates equal ... establishment west of the Missouri River.

Persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring their discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any ... accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. V. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Local indications: Raymond excursion party at Manitou.

Yesterday was a good day for strikes and a bad day for men who wish to support their families.

The car drivers on other lines in New York settled the strike on the Third avenue line by refusing to be ... wages.

Market day was ... yesterday. We hope they will ... popular. It is an excellent way ... the city and ... together.

Jeff Davis spoke ... yesterday. He intimates his speech would have been much worse if he had spoken extemporaneously. His speech should fill every American with pride. It is a magnanimous government that allows such traitors to go unhanged.

The bribery case in the Ohio legislature that elected Senator Payne is now before the senate. We are quite sure of two things: first that there was bribery and second that Payne was probably innocent of it. But if bribery is proven he will probably resign.

Elsewhere will be found a decision of the attorney general regarding the state poll tax. It will be noticed that this tax is to be collected of every male inhabitant except such as are enrolled in the militia. It will be observed that El Paso county is not mentioned as one failing to comply with the law.

Just what the eight hour movement is does not appear. If it is to ... increase of pay, this might have been done directly by asking more for ten hours work. If it is because the hours are too long we do not understand why the same price is demanded for eight hours work as for ten. This must be hard on contractors who suddenly find wages have increased twenty per cent. If the extra two hours are saved for some good purpose the movement is to be commended.

Mr George Ellis, who has the Raymond party in charge, was one of the founders of the Boston Advertiser. This is one of the most conservative and ably edited papers in New England. It is intimately connected with all the great events of this century, as it was founded in 1811, seventy five years ago. Mr Ellis is hale and hearty and bears his years wonderfully well. At first sight he hardly looks to be ... but a close scrutiny shows he is old ... Still we think few would believe him to be over ...

The resolutions adopted by the chamber of commerce in New York will strike all fair minded men favorably. No laboring men certainly can object to anything in them. Just now the latter part of the resolutions is worth emphasizing. If a man strikes he gives up his position. It is open for any one the employer may hire. Bulldozing, boycotting, and violence are all lawless proceedings to be denounced. The laboring men of the country will endorse these views. They see that the present strikers are hurting other laboring men more than corporations.

At this writing it looks as though we should have a good day. If true, it will be the first pleasant day that a Raymond party has ever had here. The record shows that the climate at Manitou is very pleasant most of the year. But it also shows that we are sure to have a good deal of bad weather from the middle of April to the middle of May. Mr Whitcomb usually manages to show his excursionists Colorado at this time, when the weather is most likely to be bad. Fortunately for us however most of these tourists come from a climate that makes them think what we call bad weather is very good weather. But we should like them to see our Colorado sunshine. The time for visiting Colorado should be either earlier or later in the season.

The editorial correspondent of the Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle, who is a sturdy democrat, writes "The trouble with the democracy everywhere is that it has no leaders and no decided principles, but is content to occupy the ground where the republicans camped the night before." There is a great deal of truth in this. The democratic party opposed every reconstruction measure from the 13th amendment down. But as soon as these measures became laws, they incorporated the principles contained in them in their platforms. The only real advance made by the democracy since the war is that made by the democratic administration which seems to have the bitterest opposition from the party. The democratic party gives as little ground for public confidence as ever. Its success in 1888 will depend entirely on whether the candidate is Cleveland or one representing the same issues. A candidate representing the average sentiments of the democratic party would hardly carry a northern state.

The closing words of Mr. Gladstone's speech on April 13th are worth requoting. He put in a nutshell the most pressing reasons for a measure like his. He said: "We have come to the time for decisive action, we have come to the time for throwing aside, not only private interests and partial affections but also private services and partial remedies, we have come to the time for looking at the whole breadth of this subject and endeavoring to compass it in our minds when we must answer this question, whether we will make one bold attempt to free parliament for its great and necessary work to establish harmony by Irish laws for Ireland, or whether we will continue, on the other hand, to struggle on as we have done before, living from hand to mouth, leaving England and Scotland to a famine of needful legislation, and Ireland to a continuance of a social disease, the depth of which we have never understated, of a social disease that you do not know how to deal with, which, in angry discord with Great Britain, you make no attempt to ... failure."

Webster's Dictionary is a very good one but is not absolutely perfect. Life has found some definitions defective and revises them as follows:

Manufacturer—A man whose control of his own business is limited to paying bills.

Boycott—A benevolent institution imported from Ireland.

Labor Agitator—A loving workman who labors sixteen hours a day with his chin.

Capitalist—A villain who has accumulated something by his own industry.

Strike—An improved gun that wounds ten at the breech as often as one at the muzzle.

Striker—A brave fellow, who, by a secret ... has parted with his personal liberty.

Eight Hour Movement—A charitable scheme for the benefit of saloons.

District Secretary—A sovereign ... who ... likes to work.

Laborer—A suffering martyr from the tyranny of strikers.

Striker—A man having a "good time"—with a headache and empty pocket the next morning.

There was the same old doleful debate in the senate yesterday on the tariff question. Senator Plumb made a vigorous speech on American ships. But it failed to touch the real issue. We can make protection protect among ourselves. But we cannot protect our products when they come into open competition with foreign products. For this reason all talk about encouraging American shipping in the way proposed is nonsense. It costs at least fifty per cent more to build an American steamer of the same capacity as an English steamer. Under these circumstances it is plain that we can not compete in freight rates with English steamers. An English company can put six steamers on the ocean with the same capital that it requires for us to put four. Of course the English company can give lower rates and thus get the business. A experiment has already been tried to compete with English steamers and it has been a failure. The company was compelled to buy English steamers in order to give rates that would enable it to get freight. We may protect our shipping interests in our lakes and rivers and in our entire coast trade, but we cannot enable our ships to compete with English ships in international trade by simple legislation unless this legislation enables the American ship owner to put his keel on the water as cheaply as the English ship owner can. It is much better not to keep capital and labor in a business that don't and cannot pay. If congress wants to restore American shipping it should pass a "free ship" law.

It has been thought that there would be a conflict between the wool manufacturers and the wool producers. Some of the former have advocated taking the tariff off the raw product. But the following from the New York Tribune shows that the manufacturers will stand by the wool producers: "The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers has formally declared its unqualified hostility to the pending tariff bill. Yet this bill is advocated on the pretence that it will help the woolen manufacture, especially, by giving it cheap raw material. Certainly the manufacturers themselves are interested to secure this so-called help, if anybody. But the attendance at this meeting was unusually large, and the resolution was adopted unanimously. It is worth while to notice that the manufacturers not only resolved against the pending measure, which proposes to abolish all duties on raw wool, but went still further, and denounced the act of 1883 by which the duties on wool were reduced. The resolution points to the fact that the change of tariff has caused a great increase in the importation of certain classes of goods, and this has prevented the use of many million pounds of domestic wool. The manufacturers are plainly of opinion that it is necessary to their own welfare to uphold the system by which the production of wool in this country is stimulated. With both the wool growers and the wool manufacturers unanimously opposing the threatened removal of duties, on what ground can Congress believe that it will help either the manufacturer or the wool grower?"

The Rev. Mr. Gregg in his religious notes of last Saturday held that moral instruction could be given without religious instruction. This is rather an important distinction. We assumed that the two would go together from the manner in which this subject has been discussed. We hardly believe the teaching of morals in the same manner in which arithmetic is taught will give much more than what Milton calls a "linen decency." If the teaching is to be confined to morals and religious teaching and direct religious influences are to be excluded then the devotional exercises at the opening of a school should be abolished, and the Bible be read as a text book and not as the inspired word of God. The article in the Christian Union and others of the same kind speak of the Godless public schools, which we suppose to mean a public school without God or religion. Of course if morals only are to be taught, many of our objections have no weight. Mrs. Chambers is aware has another letter in which she insists on religious instruction but not denominational. The discussion in the New York ministers' meeting and the subject to be discussed in the American congress of churches show that it is a question of religion as well as morals in our public schools that is being agitated. Mrs. Chambers' letter is quite earnest and we think there will be little difference of opinion as to the ultimate object that is to be obtained. The difference will be in the method. We only regret that she has been and still is unable to understand what we thought had been put quite plainly.

The demonstration at Montgomery yesterday was wonderful. We trust however that it will not be made the text for a series of sectional articles. There was a great deal in bad taste that was said and done. But in explanation it may be said that this is the first great celebration in the south since the war, and a great deal of repressed emotion found vent. It will do us all good to have such an expression of sentiment and have it over. There are two reflections however the celebration suggests. The first is that this republic must be very strong, great and magnanimous to allow the leader of the late rebellion to hold popular receptions among its own followers. It was also astonishing to see the way in which his generosity was received. Mr. Davis proceeded to a vindication of the rebellion, looking at the facts from a standpoint of February, 1861, instead of from that of history. The south acted in self defense. "The south ... elected presidents for ... years. In 1860, the north elected one. The secession was because of this and not in self defense unless it was a crime against the south for the north to elect a president. It appears that Jeff Davis is still an unrepentant rebel who should have been hanged in 1865 as a traitor to his country. We can hardly conceive of a more dishonest speech than that of Mr. Davis who admirably sustains his reputation for being an unscrupulous and strictly politician. The same want of manliness was shown in his not appreciating our generosity that he showed when he sneaked away after the fall of Richmond to save himself instead of standing in the last ditch with his brave soldiers. But Mr Davis' opportunities for harm are past and it will do no hurt to let him gabble. Only we do not think it fair to make the north responsible for his sentiments.

We have had something to say in regard to the charges against Attorney General Garland. The Hatchet gives the following comments of Senator Bowen on this subject.

"I have known Attorney General Garland for twenty years and I have never doubted his integrity. He was always a quiet, conservative man, who lived simply and honestly. During the bitterest days of the reconstruction period in Arkansas, when the wildest charges of corruption were made by everybody and against everybody, not a breath of scandal approached Garland. He has always been essentially a clean man, and it was upon what I knew of him in the past that I based my confidence that he would pull out of this telephone business all right. I am a republican, and I believe in taking any reasonably fair advantage, but I do not believe in the politics which blackens a man's character simply to make partisan capital. I take it that Garland's testimony will be generally satisfactory. It is clear enough and it will be believed. In all the evidence that has been taken there has not been brought out anything which will break down any statement he has made. Personally there has never been a question in my mind as to the result. I have always felt satisfied that he would vindicate himself."

"Will he be retained in the cabinet?" continued the senator, repeating a question, "I presume so. Why shouldn't he be? I can not see that the investigation has developed anything but the fact that Garland was unjustly accused and mercilessly abused. This certainly is not ground enough upon which to base a request for his resignation, even if the president had any such idea. But I am satisfied that he has not. He is pretty courageous about these matters and is not affected by clamor, particularly after it has been shown that the clamor was badly founded. I think that Mr. Garland has entirely cleared himself of any suspicion of having used his office in a private speculation, and that any person who combines just ... with ... information will concede this. This country has become entirely to big to conduct politics upon a platform of assassination of private character. The American people have a well-defined sense of fair play and they will not stand it. Mr. Garland will be exonerated and his standing, both in the cabinet and before the country, will not be impaired in the least. And there is no reason why it should be."

The Blaine and Edmunds fight still goes on. We should be inclined to sympathize with Edmunds if he had openly refused to support Blaine because he thought Blaine had not been true to his trusts in places he had occupied. But this winter shows Mr. Edmunds is no higher grade politician than Mr. Blaine is thought to be by the mugwumps. His partisan fight this winter on confirmations is one of the most tricky and contemptible fights ever made. No high motive prompted it and nearly a month of valuable time was wasted by the discussion. He was using his office, not for the public good, but to gain a prominence as a party leader so as to get back to the senate again from Vermont. In other words he prostituted his office for personal ends, which is the charge the mugwumps made in the last campaign against Blaine. The best review of the present contest is the following from the Bangor Whig and Courier, which is controlled by Blaine's friends.

"The republican papers of Maine have referred no complaints, have uttered no reproaches against Senator Edmunds on account of his course during the presidential canvass of '84. Nor have they intermeddled in the slightest degree by suggestion, or even by hint, in the approaching senatorial election in Vermont. They have with one accord regarded that election as a matter belonging to the republicans of Vermont, and to them alone. In this respect the republican papers of Maine have pursued the same course steadily adhered to by Mr. Blaine. No word has ever been heard from him referring directly or indirectly to the course of Mr. Edmunds in 1884 or to his re-election to the senate in 1887. The republicans of Maine unanimously believe that it is wise for the party to look forward and not backward, to forge on to the duties of the future and to the unpleasant incidents of the past.

We sincerely regret that certain restless and misguided friends of Senator Edmunds in other states have not seen their duty in the same light. About six weeks ago the Boston Advertiser published a communication from Burlington, Vt., to the effect that Mr. Edmunds had notified the republican national committee in 1884 of his readiness to take the stump for Mr. Blaine, but advising the committee frankly that the moment he should do so a letter of his reflecting on Mr. Blaine's career would be made public—the letter being in the hands of a third and hostile party. Thereupon, as the story goes, the national committee was unwilling to have Mr. Edmunds speak.

The New York Tribune did not believe the statement thus made by the correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, although it originated in Mr. Edmunds' home. After an exhaustive investigation the Tribune published, on March 27, the most conclusive proof that no such letter was ever written by Mr. Edmunds to the national committee and that, on the contrary, the committee had in vain invited Mr Edmunds to speak on fourteen different occasions. A letter in which Mr Edmunds declined to speak was published by the Tribune. The complaint is therefore made by certain papers that confidence was violated in publishing a "private" communication. But it must be remembered that the Boston Advertiser had misrepresented what Mr. Edmunds said and that the truth, thus perverted, could only be vindicated by showing the genuine letter.

The Burlington, Vt, Free Press was originally supposed by the Tribune to be equally responsible with the Boston Advertiser for the misstatement. But the editor of that paper, Mr. G. G. Benedict, now explains in a personal note to the Tribune, written from Florida, that only a part of the Advertiser's communication was published in his paper, "some of its erroneous statements—as that Mr. Edmunds tendered his service as a speaker to the national committee, etc.—being carefully omitted in copying." If Mr. Benedict knew the Advertiser's statements were "erroneous" why did he not say so in his paper when he was "carefully" copying part of the dispatch. Mr. Benedict will pardon us for expressing our great surprise that while the Advertiser was opening its columns to the *suggestio falsi* he was by his own statement "carefully" engaged in the *suppressio veri*. Mr. Benedict has certainly not improved his own position in relation to the matter.

It is somewhat amusing that certain papers which aided in circulating the misstatements of the Boston Advertiser are now afraid that "the harmony of the party" may be endangered by the direct and candid effort of the New York Tribune to set the matter right. It would be well for these papers to recall the scripture rule, "first pure, then peaceable." Harmony is not disturbed by frankness, candor and truth. But it is always endangered by the opposite qualities. We still feel a surprise quite equal to our regret if the Boston Advertiser shall fail to make the amende honorable already too long delayed. Meanwhile the most cordial thanks of every ... party are due to the New York Tribune for so effectually correcting misstatements which were at once untrue and mischievous.

PERSONAL

Kaiser Wilhelm expects personally to attend the military manoeuvres of September next at Strasburg.

An address by a converted dude was the feature of a meeting of the Salvation army the other night in Washington.

Frederick Douglass will be one of the speakers at the meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage association, in anniversary week, May 2[illegible].

A person who lived two years among the Creek Indians, in Indian territory, says he never knew of an Indian man kissing an Indian woman.

Dr Elizabeth Blackwell, who has a large practice in New York, is said to have been the first woman in America to take a medical degree. She is 65 years old.

By his will the late Francis W Tracy, of Buffalo, left public bequests amounting to $100,000, the largest of which was $20,000 to the Buffalo Fine Arts academy.

A congress of skat players ("skat" is a game of cards which has supplanted all other scientific card games in Germany) will be held at Altenburg from August 14 to August 18 next.

Zorilla says that if the regent of Spain is expelled and the republic does not replace her the succeeding monarch will not be Don Carlos nor any of the Montpensier tribe, but the ex-Queen Isabella.

Mr. Henry Phipps, jr., of Allegheny City has given $50,000 for the establishment of plant houses in the ... parks of that city with the condition that they shall be open to the public on Sunday.

General Sir J Michel, who has been made field marshal of the British army, was born in 1804 and has seen over sixty years service. He cannot sleep without a drum head serenade below his window.

Two members of parliament have lately fallen heirs to £4,000 apiece, bequeathed to them by a lady with whom neither of them had an acquaintance, and who did not even state the grounds of her appreciation of their deserts.

Mr T B Aldrich gives the best reasons for not believing the report that he was disgusted with the cold treatment he received in Washington while Mr. Howells was lionized. Mr Aldrich has not visited the capital since 1862.

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, is regarded by the ladies as the handsomest man in the senate. He is tall, and broad shouldered, and speaks with a rich, deep, bass voice. But his chief claim to admiration is his magnificent full beard, which falls in wavy profusion to the middle of his waistcoat.

There is a photograph of the late Alexander H. Stephens in the possession of Major Lamar Cobb, of Athens, Ga., in which the southern statesman is represented as sitting with legs crossed and the bottoms of both feet resting squarely upon the floor. This was a favorite position of Mr. Stephens, and it is said that no one has yet been able to rival him in this acrobatic feat.

Bible in Public Schools.

To the Editor of the Gazette

I had much more to say on this subject of religious culture for our youth, but concluded to forbear lest I might trespass on too much space in your paper. However, since you replied in sections I ask further space.

You say in your preface you believe as sincerely as I in the moral and religious training of our youth. As a progressive move to accomplish the end desired, in what ... you put forth your individual effort? All reforms must come from individual questions, and answers by actions.

I fail to find where I have misquoted you, but perhaps my mind is too forcibly impressed with what has appeared in your columns heretofore. If I have misrepresented your honest belief, I beg pardon. I judged of your belief by your words.

First—You say "neither reading of the Bible nor other devotional exercises are of great benefit." St. Paul differed with you. He says the word of God is sharper than any two edged sword. Facts have been given, that single passages have been the means of converting souls. ... be that an infidel be appointed as teacher, the repeating of the Lord's prayer by that infidel under the direction of school jurisdiction may result in that infidel's conversion. Our national constitution recognizes God as the creator, ruler and protector of the human race. By what right does this government allow its subjects to be educated to beliefs that are treason to its foundation principles? Free speech does not include liberty to treason taught in its educational institutions.

Second—You "do not believe it to be necessary." Are you willing to teach youths that there is a distinction between their mental and religious culture? The very act of separating a religious culture from our public schools teaches them that principle—a very dangerous principle to any soul.

"There remains time enough and means for moral training." Where is the time? What are the means to reach the children of families who are not Christian? Mission work cannot reach all of that class. They would not all consent to be reached even if charity furnished the means. How then are the youth of unchristian families to be taught sobriety, morality, honesty and Christianity? Compulsory mental education when tried has resulted well, compulsory moral education will result better.

Third—"It is not in the province of the state to give this instruction," "Our laws are against it, &c." True our constitution says in the first amendment "congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." Calvin Townsend, LL.D., author of a text book on the constitution, after studying and gleaning from the most reliable records and works on the constitution has this to say on the first amendment: "A man's religious views are not to be questioned when appointed or elected to any office under the government of the United States. This, it must be remembered, does not apply to state officers. In some of the states religious tests have been applied. This clause prohibiting religious tests for officers is the only place in which the word religion occurs in the constitution. It was introduced for the purpose of effectually silencing all attempts at an alliance of church and state in the national government."

The establishment of a religion and the establishment of Christianity, or Christian morals are two quite different things. If it be the province of the state to punish evil in the wicked voter, it certainly is in the province of the state to use force if necessary to prevent evil growing in the heart of the wicked voter, that is, to force that wicked voter to learn what evil is and avoid it. What right has any ruler to punish his subject for disobeying any law that he never in any way taught to that subject? If the state declares against religious teachings in its institutions, how can it call the churches to account for not educating its citizens? If it be thought necessary and instructive to morals, to employ a chaplain in the sessions of the national government, why not as important that like advantages be given to the children of the nation? When our children are taught Christian morals in our public schools they cannot plead ignorance when adults. Had our children been taught conscientious morals in our public schools during the last twenty years, and prompt obedience to law, we would not have now so popular a demonstration of lawlessness, and ignorance of honest morals, among our adult citizens.

Immediately after the instructions from the Bible were made optional in many schools, the use of corporal punishment came up for its denunciation, and was abolished in good part from the same schools.

Wherever that condition of affairs came about, it placed the schools in the condition of our nation under the "articles of confederation," as Chief Justice Story said "with no power to exercise force," and as Washington said "The confederation appears to me to be little more than the shadow without the substance." Those schools where Christian morals are not taught from the foundation of Christian principles, the Bible, and where obedience is not enforced when necessary, prove to be for our children the shadow without the substance.

Fourth—"It is the duty of the state to give religious instruction if it were a duty." If congress and state legislatures can employ Christian chaplains, and national jurisdiction can hush Ingersoll when he blasphemes the Christian religion, surely the children may claim as wise provision for their souls' best welfare under the dominion of the stars and stripes.

At the late plenary council of the Catholics, held in Baltimore, the decree was given that every priest should organize a parochial school in his parish, within two years, or be subject to removal, unless good and sufficient reasons be given to the bishop for not doing so. When we consider that the general sentiment of our public schools is in quite as bitter antagonism to the Catholics as they are to the unchristian schools, as they call them, we cannot honestly wonder that they withdraw their patronage. Please remember I do not advocate any denominational teachings in our public schools whatever.

As for the intelligent current of discussions on this subject, in both religious and secular periodicals, they partake more of the nature of denominational partisanship than of deliberate argument. The discussion over the "Freedom of Worship bill" in New York last year perhaps stirred up as live a discussion as any phase of the question.

The late conference of ministers and laymen in New York city to discuss the question whether "The state should see that provision is made for popular instruction in the fundamentals of religion" the question was amplified to include the following propositions.

First—The permanence of the state is conditioned by its morality.

Second—The only guaranty of morality is religion.

Third—Self preservation is the state's first law.

Fourth—Therefore it is competent to and incumbent upon, the state to see that provision is made for popular religious instruction.

President Seelye, of Amherst, took strong ground in favor of the three premises with the conclusion.

The third "American congress of churches" will be held at Music Hall in the city of Cleveland from May 25th to 27th when the subject of "Religion and the Public Schools" will be considered. I wait the discussion with interest.

MRS. R. M. CHAMBERS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Attorney General Thomas' Opinion on the Poll Tax Law.

By reason of the different practice which has prevailed in the different counties in the matter of levying the military poll tax of one dollar per head for the support of the Colorado National Guard, the opinion of the attorney general, in his ex-officio capacity of judge advocate general, was recently asked as to whether state and county officers, ministers of the gospel, and persons over forty five years of age, were exempt from the tax. The opinion of the attorney general was handed in at the office of Attorney General ... the other day, and reads as follows:

ASSESSING POLL TAX.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DENVER, April 20, 1886.

To His Excellency B. H. Eaton, Governor and Commander in Chief of Militia

SIR—In answer to your inquiries and asking my opinion in regard to the matter, as to,

First, Who, under our law at present, is required to pay a military poll tax; and,

Secondly, What are the duties of the several county assessors relative to making the

ENROLLMENT OF THE STATE.

I. As to the first question, I find that by an act of the Fifth general assembly it was provided that an annual poll tax of $1 shall be levied upon each male inhabitant of the state above the age of twenty-one years, excepting active members of the National Guard, and such other persons as may be exempt by law, and no exemption from military poll tax except in the law of 1885, which exempts active members of the National Guard.

Prior to the enactment of the last legislature, there was a law upon our statute books that a poll tax shall be assessed on

EVERY ABLE BODIED MALE

inhabitant of the state over the age of twenty-one and under fifty years. This law was repealed by the act of 1885, under which act I am of the opinion that a poll tax must be assessed against every male inhabitant of the state, the only exception being active members of the national guard.

The act of 1885 does not even exempt the ... or any state or county officer ... to pay a poll tax ... every male inhabitant, and it will be the duty of the county commissioners under the law to assess such poll tax on every inhabitant of the state, except active

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

This law may be a surprise to the members of the fifth general assembly. They may never have intended to assess a poll tax on the aged and infirm. Yet we live in an age of surprises, and what has been enacted is the law, until changed by a succeeding legislature.

Secondly, in my opinion, it is the duty of the several assessors, in making the enrollment, to enroll every able-bodied male citizen of Colorado and those who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except persons

EXEMPT FROM MILITARY DUTY.

... These are subject to military duty ... lists are to be made, one embracing every able bodied male citizen of Colorado and those who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 45 years and one of those persons exempt from military duty as laid down in section 2[illegible]90 of the general statutes, embracing state and county officers, ministers of the gospel, etc.

Respectfully yours,

THEODORE H. THOMAS,

Attorney General and ex officio Judge Advocate General

In this connection it is stated by the adjutant general that the following counties failed to make an enrollment of the poll tax in 1884, or, if the enrollment was made, have failed to file returns with the county clerk who sends a certified copy of same to the adjutant general. Boulder, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Dolores, Douglas, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Jefferson, Lake, La Plata, Las Animas, Mesa, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit and Archuleta.

THIS WILL BE FOUGHT

Suits will be brought against the assessors of the counties named, who must show that proper returns were made. The penalty in case of failure is $100 fine for each separate charge of neglect. Where the neglect or omission is fixed on the county clerk the penalty is not named. When it is fixed on the board of county commissioners each member thereof is liable to a fine of $1000.

Guarding the Wealth

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The private service for the protection of the Vanderbilts, Astors, and Gould was organized three years ago and is ostensibly separate for each family, but the men who defend the Vanderbilts and Astors are provided by the same establishment and practically work together. Regular patrol duty is done, night and day, and twenty detectives are exclusively employed for the purpose. There are four Astor residences and five belonging to the Vanderbilts all in or close to Fifth avenue, between Thirty third and fifty second streets. The spies are on watch eight hours each per day, and the beats are so arranged that the mansions cannot be approached unseen by one or more of the guardsmen. William H. Vanderbilt was the originator of this system, and he was moved to it by the large number of cranky letters which he received. He professed to have no fear of rational evil-doers, but was apprehensive that maniacs might attack him or some member of his family. Since his death the mails have been laden with all sorts of appeals, demands and threats directed to his sons.

Jay Gould's self protection is more secret and characteristic. He does not entrust it to a detective agency, but hires his own body guard. For years he has always been accompanied by a stalwart young fellow. But that is a safeguard against Wall street enemies. Cranks who might cut up capers in or around his home are under the view of spies whose quarters are in a room of the Windsor hotel, across the way. That is additional patrol duty done by a separate set of men. These employes of the millionaire families, whose names are poor people's synonyms for wealth, are kept informed as to every new demonstration by a crank, and they are alert to descry and drive off the monomaniacs who attempt any exploits. During the western strikes Jay Gould has made the trips between his home and office in a cab, instead of elevated car, as formerly, and it is observed that a ring at his bell brings a sauntering watchman to the foot of the steps about as quickly as it does the servant to the top.

One of the defenses in Gould's case is against those who would write antagonistic sentiments with chalk on his sidewalk and steps. Men and boys are frequently caught at it and compelled to desist. A specimen of that class of revolutionists seemed to be a poet, and a wild one, judging by the description of him. His chalk was bright red, and he rapidly wrote

The rich may shirk,
The poet must work,

before he was collared, and, then, as though determined that at least the terminal rhymes of his verse should be emblazoned, he added at what would have been the end of the third line, "Labor," and right underneath "Neighbor." The rest remains unknown.

A Bride Cheats the Parson

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Some rather odd stories could be told by the man who ties the knot, did he choose to give his thoughts tongue. If the fee is $50 or more, the groom takes great pleasure in personally transacting the business, but is equally anxious in securing a substitute when a smaller price is to be paid for the union. In case he has no brother of his own, the bride's relative is pressed into service, in which instance that act is more or less officious.

At a stylish party which occurred on Monroe street, about two months ago, the groom put a $20 gold piece in the kidded hand of his small brother in law, with directions for its transfer to the parson at the hurried ... of the room. The bride, hearing the conversation, succeeded in obtaining the juvenile, and ... up one of the $5 coins her mother had given her for "traveling trifles," swapped gold pieces and called herself "just a husband and $15 ahead." She changed her mind very shortly as to the monetary gain, or the first thing she heard as she emerged from her room in her traveling suit was, "I ain't as big as the one he gave me first. Sister kept it and said this would do well enough." Even the groom marveled at the blushes of his pretty wife as the urbane minister wished her good-by and godspeed.

The Bank of Marietta closed its doors yesterday morning, having made an assignment.

NewspaperARCHIVE

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

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Three months... 2.50 One month.......... 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ...... $2.00 Six months........$1.00
Three months .... .50 One month... .... .25

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Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The "boycott" must go.

One paper suggests that the Knights of Labor buy the Missouri Pacific and then hire themselves.

Senator Stanford of California at one time set about starting a newspaper. But for the difficulty of getting an outfit to the far west he would never have been a millionaire.

The serious injury of an engineer and the killing of a fireman on the Missouri Pacific yesterday will effectually prevent any co-operation on the part of the locomotive engineers in the strike.

There was a deadlock in the council last night in the attempt to elect a city attorney and a president pro tem of the council. There evidently were no successful slates made up. This has a good look.

Some of the congressmen complain that their chaplains participate in the debate. And they are always entitled to the floor at the beginning of each session, which is galling to those who get the rubs.

The deputy grand master of the Orangemen in Ulster says that the Orangemen will not obey the Irish parliament even if it is established. The Orangemen all over the world are prepared to assist in any contest.

The news this morning is freer we are glad to say of labor troubles than it has been for two weeks. We trust that no news is good news. The only serious situation seems to be on the Third avenue railroad in New York city.

The administration makes a good financial showing this morning. The receipts were greater for the nine months ending March 31, 1886, than for a like period in the year before. At the same time the expenses were reduced $16,000,000.

One of the most absurd boycotts is that of a St. Louis dry goods merchant who refused to advertise in a book to be used by local assemblies. He had no favors to give people who had hurt his business by declaring strikes. For this he was ordered to pay the costs and a fine of $50.

The scholars continue to strike. One of the best stories went from St. Louis to the New York Tribune April 21st. The good boys who would not strike were called "scabs" and are boycotted. They are not allowed to play baseball, marbles and other games with the strikers.

We have printed a notice elsewhere of a meeting to be held in the Baptist church to consider a proposition for permanent Sunday school assembly grounds at Palmer Lake. There is certainly no better place for this in the state. It will aid in making Palmer Lake the summer resort it should be. The plan is a good one and deserves encouragement.

Ex-President Arthur is in a critical condition from an attack of Bright's disease with which he is now suffering. One of his most intimate friends is reported as saying a few days ago: "General Arthur is in a very critical condition. I do not expect ever to see him alive again, nor do his other personal friends. It has been at the request of the family that his condition has been withheld from the public. Dr. Peters is acting under strict orders. I think the policy of the family has been a very unwise one."

The president has nominated about one-half of the officials subject to confirmation by the senate. The number of these officials is something over four thousand, including 2200 under the postoffice department. It appears from a recent report made by the civil service commissioners that, exclusive of the army and navy, there are about 110,000 people employed by the government, of which number 52,632 are postmasters. Of this great army of employes only about 15,000 are subject to the civil service examination.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean quite recently says the present contest is not one of labor against capital, but of labor against labor. It is a contest between 500,000 Knights of Labor and 12,000,000 laborers. The latter must join the 500,000 Knights of Labor or be boycotted. They are not allowed to work in a position made vacant by the strikers. They are not allowed to work beside the Knights who demand their discharge, however faithful they may be. The car drivers in New York see the slavery of such an organization and are unwilling to obey their committees.

The attorney general and state officers would do better to look after the incomplete levies of last year than to talk about raising assessments. All but three counties in the state (including this county) levied a tax last year of five and seventeen-thirtieth mills. But Las Animas, Huerfano, and Pueblo only levied and collected four mills. What do the state officers propose to do about this? It is unfair to have our county pay nearly two mills more state tax than Pueblo. Now if Pueblo has done wrong in not paying this tax she should be compelled to. If she has done right then all state tax above four mills collected of other counties should be returned. The matter certainly should not stand as this.

The tories and Orangemen are very severe on Mr. Gladstone for presenting a home rule measure. They are each responsible for it. The tories united with the Parnellites and drove the Gladstone ministry from power. They then united with Parnell in the election. The Orangemen in Ulster elected tories or Parnellites and thus helped to beat Gladstone. Parnell found himself strong enough to dictate to the house of commons. This hastened the contest which was sure to come. The tories and Orangemen are therefore directly responsible for the present situation.

We give a full notice of the meeting at the Baptist church last night to consider the plan of the Colorado "Chautauqua." The report gives the plan in detail and we can only add that it seems both feasible and wise. The plan after which it is copied is doing an immense good in an educational way. Something of the kind has been needed in this state. We can hardly conceive of a pleasanter spot. It is accessible and has better features for a summer resort than any other place in the state. The men at the head of the enterprise are worthy of confidence not simply as men of honor but as men of good judgment. We hope that there will be a liberal subscription here. It will cause cheap rates to and from Palmer Lake and will be a great blessing to the city.

We hope the city council will find itself able to put a strong, substantial bridge across the Monument river at Huerfano street. The remark is often made that it would be cheaper in the long run to put up substantial improvements. This is hardly true. The Huerfano street bridge was put up in 1878. It has not cost until now, including all improvements, over $1000, or about $125 a year. The kind of a bridge we have heard spoken of will cost $5000. At six per cent interest this would show an annual expense to the city of $300. There is no use of putting much money in this bridge unless it is so substantial as to put that there is no risk from a flood. It is much better to continue to put in cheap bridges until we can put one in that will last twenty-five years.

In one of the strikes recently a married man was ordered not to work by his assembly. He obeyed and went home and told his wife. She asked him if he was satisfied with his wages, and he answered in the affirmative. She then asked him if he had any other reason for striking than because he was told to and he said, no. She then gave him a quiet lecture on his duty to his wife and children. She said she was not willing to take in washing and support him in idleness, and that he must choose between her family and the order. This brought him to his senses and he concluded that his first duty was to take care of his family. So he went to his lodge and told his friends the situation and his conclusion to do what was best for his family. There were some threats, but finally he was allowed to leave in peace. We have no doubt many strikers have the same sentiments only they do not dare to express them.

Elsewhere will be found a letter on arbitration. It has special value because it gives a plan that has been tried. The only trouble about the plan suggested is that it is too local. It would only be convenient in large manufacturing towns. Our most embarrassing strikes are on railroads and it would be a most impossible to have such permanent boards for each railroad or railroad center. Hon. L. M. Glover presented a measure to the house that did not pass that has many strong features. It is drawn up with the general English law as a basis. It does not contemplate a permanent board, but a special commission for each difficulty and the commission is to act under a United States court. The commission is to consist of five. Each party shall appoint two and the four select a fifth. If they are unable to agree, the court will appoint the fifth member. This plan has a great many details that we need not mention. It seemed by far the most feasible of any that the house has thus far considered.

Bob Burdette has written the following fable on the "boycott:"

One day a Boycott strolled into the tool house and sat down for a chat. The hammer and a saw, a pegging awl and a trowel and other honest tools took advantage of the entrance of a boy looking for something he had no business to take, to move a little further away. "Why do you avoid me?" asked the Boycott. "Am I not a friend of labor? Am I not its mightiest weapon? Am I not your common defender?" "Excuse us," replied an old sledge, who was seven up in the civil service lists, "but you don't seem to be one of us. There is a smell of Russian prison about you, a stifling taint of German oppression, a stench of English repression, and a foul odor of Hungarian pauperism, a general decayed flavor of ignorance and brutality, and a senseless ferocity that we don't like. We know it isn't your fault; it was born of tyranny and helplessness, but it isn't American, and it isn't pleasant. You have a foreign air about you that makes the room close and offensive. Go out and walk around and hunt for the Oregon for about six months, and you'll come back as clean as a Chinaman. Go soak yourself, boycott yourself, and see how glad we'll be to welcome you into the shop." This fable teaches us to remember that no civilized Christian man ever yet earned to throw the boomerang with danger to his enemy or safety to himself.

As a contrast between the professions of Knights of Labor and the indefensible methods of present strikes, a review of the organization and its aims, as then declared, is interesting. The name first appeared in Philadelphia in 1869, and was given by a tailor to the beginning of a national organization for the "protection of working people and the development of educated labor." This body formally organized in 1871, adopting a ritual that enjoined the strictest secrecy even as to the name of the order, and not until 1881, when the order had been largely extended, was its name and character made public. It is unnecessary to refer to the present constitution, conduct of the order, or review the acts and demonstrations by which were first made known its powers as a coercive society. The motto of the order is, "An injury to one is the concern of all," and its aims avowed to be "to make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness," to which end, among other things, it is desired that work shall be limited to such hours as will allow of leisure for the development of the intellectual, moral and social faculties; and there is a demand for the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon labor and capital, the enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employer and employes, the prohibition by law of the employment in workshops, mines, and factories of children under the age of 15, the prohibition of importing foreign labor under contract. Strikes were to be employed only as the last resort. The public utterances of Mr. Powderly show that he believes in maintaining the high aims of the order as at first defined, but he has an element to fight who believe in force and intimidation. On the overthrow of this faction hangs the existence of the order, more than on temporary success in the present struggles.

Secretary Turner yesterday asserted that the central power had not approved the southwestern strike and could order the men back to work. It should be done. Nothing can be gained by persisting in unjust demands. The public does not give its sympathy or approval. The issue in New York is the discharge of a few non-union men. It has thrown thousands out of work and must be abandoned. On the Lake Shore road the grievance was the same, and the men have returned to work. According to the president of the company the non-union switchmen will not be discharged. The right to employ these men is clear and will be maintained at all hazards.

QUAKER BLOOD.

During the past three years the Hon. W. E. Forster has dropped almost entirely out of politics. He passed away some two or three weeks ago almost neglected by his old political associates. But his most profound admirers cannot be disappointed in the magnificent tributes which papers of all political parties have paid to his character. One paper that has frequently opposed him said "one of the half-dozen foremost Englishmen has passed away." The traits of his character most prominently mentioned were his hatred of injustice and his independence of character that always kept him an honest politician and true to his convictions. Considering how often he fought and how many enemies he made, it is a surprise to know that he comes of Quaker blood. The Pall Mall Budget speaking of him says: "A philanthropist and patriot, he was it is true no knightly Bayard "sworn to the cause of the ideal," but he was "a rugged man-at-arms who administered not a few swashing blows at concrete wrong."

It is rather a strange fact that so many of the strong agitators in this century have come of Quaker blood. Teaching the principles of gentleness and peace, they have fomented wars, stirred up rebellions and brought on revolutions. In the contests against injustice and wrong, they have always been in the van. John Bright stands to day the real leader of the best radical element in England. He still holds to his Quaker principles and training, but he looks rather like a lion and fights like a mastiff. Even our own Quaker poet whose songs are so full of human kindness and sympathy, could not hold his peace in the face of wrong and bore a brave lance for the oppressed, so that Lowell forty years ago said of him:

There is Whittier, whose swelling and vehement heart
Strains the strait breasted drab of the Quaker apart
And reveals the live man, still supreme and erect
Underneath the bemummying wrappers of sect;

And Lowell exclaims:

* * * * O leather-clad Fox!
Can that be thy son in the battle's wild din,
Preaching brotherly love and then driving it in
To the brain of the tough old Goliah of sin,
With the smoothest of pebbles from Castaly's spring,
Impressed on his hard moral sense with a sling

It would be difficult to find three men more different in personal bearing and temperament than Forster, Bright and Whittier. Forster was dogmatic, impatient and often repelling; Bright is broad minded, magnetic, and full of the calm strength of high resolve; Whittier sweet-tempered and serene, seeking quietness and peace. Yet all three had the same training and all that is great in their lives had the same inspiration of love of truth, hatred of wrong and sympathy for the oppressed. The vigorous administration of one made the largest immediate contribution to the present Irish agitation; the practical, broad statesmanship of another made him the greatest personal force in the wonderful social reforms in England of the last forty years; while the gentlest of the three was the noblest of the greatest internecine war of modern history. To the superficial their lives may seem inconsistent with their training, but they have all been true to their convictions which after all is the highest consistency.

LITERARY.

HARPER'S FOR MAY.

Harper's Magazine for May is in every way a strong number. The frontispiece is an engraving by Closson from "Faith," a painting by E. Armitage, R. A., one of the illustrations for an article by William R. Ingersoll, entitled "Portraits of our Savior"—a beautifully illustrated paper on a subject especially interesting to the Christian reader and to the art student.

The number opens with an entertaining description of the "fashionable arrangements," that make up what is known as "The London Season"—illustrated by eleven character sketches drawn by George du Maurier.

The second part of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's story, "Their Pilgrimage," is located in the Catskills. This story of summer life at American pleasure resorts is unique in its conception and is admirably well executed. Mr. Reinhart's spirited drawings add greatly to its interest.

Passing from this to Mr. Blackmore's novel "Springhaven," the reader cannot fail to be delighted with the author's quaint and charming description of English country life. The story is illustrated by Alfred Parsons and Frederick Barnard.

R. F. Zogbaum contributes another of his interesting military papers, entitled "With the Bluecoats on the Border," illustrated from his own drawings.

William Hamilton Gibson in "Sap Bewitched" contributes an exquisite bit of fancy blended with scientific suggestion, and illustrated in his happiest style.

The number contains another instalment of "She Stoops to Conquer," with Mr. Abbey's illustrations; and Lieut. H. Lemly, U. S. A., contributes an amusing and truthful Indian sketch, illustrated, entitled "The Story of Feather Head."

Miss Woolson's novel, "East Angels," is concluded. The second part of Mrs. Craik's "King Arthur. Not a Love Story," will be read with intense interest by every mother who has perused the previous chapters. This novel is to be concluded in the June number.

In the third part of Mr. E. P. Roe's interesting series, entitled "The Home Acre," the author gives some very useful suggestions respecting the treatment of various soils and respecting the selection and culture of grapes.

Poems are contributed by Paul Hamilton Hayne, Juliet C. Marsh, and Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Mr. Curtis, in the Easy Chair, discusses the enthronement of Italian opera in New York, gives an interesting retrospect of Columbia college, and pays a graceful tribute to the late John B. Gough.

Mr. Howells, in the Study, continues his discussion of Literary Fetichism and of the Destiny of Poetry.

The Drawer is full of interesting anecdotes.

LITERARY NOTES.

Thomas Hardy's new novel is named "The Woodlander."

Over 80,000 copies of General Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" have been sold.

Justin McCarthy and Mrs. Campbell Praed have written a novel together.

Marion Crawford's "Saracinesca" is begun in the May issue of "Blackwood's"

Mr. Browning has completed three-quarters of his new poem, which is to be long enough to fill a volume.

"Justina" is the title of the forthcoming "No Name" novel. It has the sacredness of the marriage vow for subject.

The latest volume—"On Compromise"—of the new edition of John Morley's works has just come from the Macmillan press.

It is stated by the Literary World of Boston that "The Bostonians" "has proved an entire failure, and many booksellers are complaining that Mr. James's popularity has suddenly left him, much to their loss."

Charles Warren Stoddard's tragic sketch of "The Lepers of Molokai,"—a story of agony lightened by the noble devotions of a priest,—has been issued in a neat pamphlet from the "Ave Maria" press of Notre Dame, Indiana.

A remarkable volume, "The Folk-Songs of Italy," is being brought out in England by Miss Busk, who has been engaged upon the compilation and translation for more than twenty years. The book will give representative songs from each province of the Peninsula, and will be preceded by an account of the history and etymology of the various names and characteristics by which they are locally distinguished.

Dr. Samuel Sexton's paper on catarrh considered especially in reference to its effects upon the ear has been reprinted from the Medical Record by J. H. Vail & Co. A great deal of practical suggestion in regard to this curse of American life may be found in the little pamphlet.

PERSONAL.

Professor Sumner, of Yale, is seriously ill.

Barnum proposes to take his big show to England next year.

Judge Thurman has opened a new law office in Columbus, Ohio.

Blood-poisoning is really what has been ailing the Princess of Wales.

The queen's birthday will be celebrated in London this year on May 22d.

Mrs. Ole Bull is regaining health slowly after a serious attack of pneumonia.

Felix Moscheles, the artist, sailed from New York for Bremen last Saturday.

W. D. Howells will be the guest of the Authors' club, New York, May 22.

Colonel Ingersoll says the hotels of this country have kept him in poverty all his life.

The Rev. George Washington is chaplain of the British legation at Constantinople.

The sultan of Turkey has contributed 1,000 francs to the proposed Pasteur institute.

Victor Hugo left ten volumes of poetry, plays, and romances for posthumous publication.

Rev. Arthur Gray-Howe, an English clergyman who died a short time ago, left $20,000,000 to two sons.

Will Haskell, editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, is building a fine house for himself on a lone island in Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, has been elected president of the National Poultry and Breeders' association.

James Russell Lowell is to be invited to deliver the address in the celebration of the 250th anniversary of Harvard college, November 7.

The Toledo Blade is authority for the statement that ex-Congressman Frank Hurd will remain permanently in New York practicing law.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson have gone home from Old Point Comfort to pack their baggage for their European tour. They will sail on May 12.

Leopold Schenck, editor of the German edition of Puck, died at Aiken, S. C., April 13, and his body was cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., last week Monday.

Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, is an amateur photographer, and amuses himself in the summer by tramping over the mountains of his state taking views.

Isaac Jayixo, of Flint, Mich., has a bust of Lincoln, the material of which was originally worth $3500. The bust is of redeemed greenbacks, which were macerated by the government, after which the pulp was pressed and molded to form the likeness.

Record is made of the death of Prince John Jumbo, son of King Oko Jumbo. He was a gentleman of culture who had been educated in England and had lived there many years; and he rendered the English valuable services in the Ashantee war of 1883.

Captain Alfred Taylor, of Westport, Conn., and his wife have lived together in the bonds of matrimony for seventy-four years, and celebrated that anniversary Friday. He is 95 years old, and his wife 92. Captain Taylor says he has lived under every administration of the United States government.

Alfred J. Lovelace, a New York dude, places a high valuation on his affections, and has deserted his sweetheart because she was not worth $100,000. That's the figure he expects to marry. He is now in jail in default of the paltry sum of $5,000 for bail in a suit for $25,000 for breach of promise.

Arbitration.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 24, 1886.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

It is difficult to see how anything good can be accomplished by the president's board of three commissioners, to arbitrate between the employers and the employed. Besides other objections to the scheme, which it is not now opportune to mention, there is this fault: That neither party in a dispute has any voice in naming its delegates, when the government appoints those who are to decide it. And so the losing side will naturally be discontented with the decision.

How much better than this government commission, is the plan in operation to-day at Nottingham, England. Here is the statement of it, quoted by the Nation:

"The board consists of twenty-two members, half operatives and half manufacturers, elected for one year, each class electing its own representatives. The delegates have full powers, and the decisions of the board are considered binding upon all. There is provision for a committee of inquiry, to whom all differences must be referred before the board will act upon them. This committee has no power to make an award, acting only as conciliators. A month's notice is to be given to the secretaries before any change in the rates of wages will be considered. Regular meetings are held quarterly. The chairman, in the original constitution of the board, has a vote, and a casting vote as well, in case of tie. This was one of the weak points in the organization, and, as the chairman was an employer, trouble resulted. A referee is now called in in case of a failure to agree.

"The proceedings under these rules are very simple. When any difference arises between the employers and employed the secretaries endeavor to arrange it. In the event of their failure it is brought before the committee of inquiry, who try to settle it; and it being unable, it is then brought before the board. One of the invariable conditions of any arbitration is that work shall be continued pending the trial of the case; that is, that there shall be neither strike nor lockout. The proceedings before the board are very informal. The members sit around a table, workingmen and employers interspersed. The discussion is without ceremony, and the difference is settled by endeavoring to arrive at the best arrangement possible under the circumstances. If no agreement can be reached, the umpire is called upon."

The Nation has the following comments on this:

"The Nottingham arrangement is a type of the most successful application of the principle that has ever been made. The board may make binding decisions on any questions brought before it except the future rate of wages. Upon this question it may only recommend. The reason for this limitation is the very obvious one that it is impossible to require a manufacturer to keep his works going if he thinks they are to run at a loss, and equally so to keep men at work in a particular place if they can do better elsewhere. * * * Arbitration does not prevent strikes. * * * * But it prevents many unnecessary and unjustifiable strikes and saves a vast deal of trouble and loss arising from unfounded suspicion and misunderstanding of facts. The next great industrial reform in this country should be the organization of arbitration. Even boycotting would disappear under its influence."

AN AMERICAN.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by James B. Gregg.

The extract from the Christian Union last week on the teaching of morality in the public schools awakened unexpected but welcome interest, eliciting a trenchant editorial reply and an earnest communication from a public-spirited lady of this city.

I may be pardoned under the circumstances perhaps for defining somewhat more fully my own views on this subject, having in a general way endorsed the Christian Union editorial which gave rise to the discussion.

I have found it most serviceable to the attainment of the truth in such debates to emphasize the points of agreement with an antagonist because these are usually more important than the points of disagreement.

Bred myself in public schools, for more than five years of my life a public school teacher, first in a district school and subsequently in a high school, I yield to no man in my admiration for and my faith in the American public school system. The public school unquestionably has been one of the chief factors in making these United States what they are to-day. If it came to the question of abandoning the public school or giving up the daily reading of the Bible, I should say without hesitation give up the reading of the Bible and give up all attempts at moral instruction. Happily that issue is not now forced. I do not believe it ever will be forced upon us. For I believe, in opposition to the editorial assumption, that it is perfectly possible to give instruction in morals without undertaking to give instruction in religion. "It is pretty generally conceded," says my editorial confrere, "that teaching in morals and religion go together and that the article in the Christian Union practically therefore demands religious instruction." I for one do not concede that at all. I believe a careful scrutiny of the article referred to will show that it demands only moral not religious instruction, and I hold that these two kinds of instruction may be quite distinct from each other.

I grant that the strongest sanctions to morality are drawn from religion; I grant also that a thorough study of ethics such as might be pursued in a university would necessitate bringing in questions of religion. But I hold that the rudiments of morality can be taught in public schools without at all raising questions of religion.

Mr. Washington Gladden in his article in the April Century, which I wish that all interested in this question might read, well says: "There are great truths of morals which are scientifically verifiable, laws which are as well established as the laws of geometry or the laws of the trade-winds—laws which can be stated as clearly and simply by the average boy or girl of 12 or 15 and can be perfectly understood by them. The facts of morality are stated in the Bible because they are true; they are not true because they are stated in the Bible; they were true before a word of the Bible had been uttered. Every law of the decalogue, as my old teacher of morals, President Hopkins, always insists, is a natural law. Surely there can be no objection to teaching natural law in the public schools; and of all natural laws those which relate to conduct should be first taught by the state. The neglect to provide this teaching is sheer fatuity."

Let me add that the rudimentary morality, which men as widely divergent in theology as Herbert Spencer, Cardinal Newman, Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. John Hall would teach, would be identical. John Stuart Mill's father did not give him religious teaching, but he taught him to be chaste, and truthful, and honest, and temperate, and devoted to the common good with a success which I, as a Christian minister, hope that I may be able to equal with my children.

The truth is that morals—*mores*—are manners, and they can be taught to a considerable extent as other more superficial manners can by simple force of precept and example. I truly believe that if religion dies out of a state its morals also will in time vanish. But to a great extent morality is a matter not of deep religious feeling, not of mere falling in with current matters—and as such it can be easily taught by simple precept and example. I do not say that the utmost will be gained in this way—but much will be gained. For it is much to have boys and girls made to realize that to lie, to cheat, to gamble, to steal, to be unchaste, to give way to appetites and passions is as foolish as to thrust one's hand into the fire.

I hold also that the public school has special advantages in the way of teaching morality.

First.—In that it has its pupils five days in the week instead of one.

Second.—In that its teaching is avowedly secular and free from all suspicion of ecclesiastical narrowness.

I will not enter into statistics about crime for statistics rarely convince—figures can be so easily manipulated. I will only say that in our larger cities a considerable percentage of the children in the public schools are not in Sunday schools and do not get moral instruction at home. I believe that moral instruction can be given in the public schools which will commend itself to Robert Ingersoll as well as to Dr. Talmage, and that it can be done to great advantage without bringing in questions of theology at all. I believe as Mrs. Chambers suggests that the average public school teacher has great good sense and discretion along that line and can be trusted to teach his scholars fundamental facts in morals concerning which thinkers of all shades of religious belief are unanimously agreed—without meddling with disputed points of doctrine.

I will only add that Mr. Gladden in his article in the April Century calls attention to this fact which in my judgment is worth considering. Out of 690 questions presented to teachers by county boards of examination in Ohio only two referred to morals. One was: "Do you teach morals and politeness?" The second was: "How would you undertake to cultivate the morals of your pupils?" Matthew Arnold says that "Conduct is three-fourths of life." Is that an ideal system of public education which puts only 1-345 of its attention on conduct and even then only vaguely wonders whether it is worth while to pay that amount of attention to so unimportant a matter as the morals of the pupils?

Grand Army Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The president has received a telegram from [illegible] Clay [illegible], department commander, transmitting a copy of the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held a few days ago at New York city:

WHEREAS, It is proposed that veterans, irrespective of party, should recognize anything done by a public official which demonstrates his intention to carry out the promise made to men who cared death for their country; and

WHEREAS, We have reason to believe, through his declarations and actions, that Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, means to carry out the principles that veterans when competent are entitled to recognition because of the service rendered their country in time of war; therefore be it

Resolved, That the department of New York Grand Army of the Republic, representing an organized body of 35,000 veterans of the war in annual session assembled, in New York city April 21st, 1886, views his course in this respect with satisfaction and hereby puts itself on record as approving the conscientious discharge of this patriotic duty, believing it to be the wish of the president that the letter and spirit of all enactments in favor of the veteran shall be faithfully carried out by all those in subordinate authority having power of appointment, employment or retention in the service of the government under his administration. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be telegraphed to the president in the name of the encampment, and that a copy of the same, duly authenticated by the department commander and adjutant general, be forwarded him by mail.

Pacific Railroads' Debt.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The house committee on Pacific railroads to-day adopted the bill formulated by the sub-committee providing for extension of 70 years of the bonded debt of Pacific railroads to the government. The bill will be reported to the house this afternoon if opportunity offers. It is understood the report is unanimous.

The bill as unanimously passed upon by the committee makes provision for payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the government after the following plan: To the present debt is added interest that would accrue during the life time (eleven years) of the existing bonds, assuming that no further payments are made by the companies. The total is divided into 140 equal payments, which are represented by a series of bonds falling due semi-annually, the last bonds maturing 70 years after issue. The average annual payments by the companies would reach nearly four million dollars, which it is estimated would amount to a sum greater than the principal of the debt before the existing bonds would mature.

Educational Bill in Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In the house committee on labor to-day, after a full and lengthy discussion, a vote was taken on the motion to report Willis' educational bill without recommendation. The motion was carried, but a motion to reconsider was made and pending action thereon the hour of 12 o'clock arrived and the committee took a recess.

Storm Destruction.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 29.—A destructive wind storm swept over this place last night, accompanied by rain and hail. The storm began about seven o'clock and continued over an hour. Stores were unroofed and stables and shops blown down in various parts of the city. The damage is estimated at $20,000. The compress and Le Grand hotel are the greatest sufferers. No lives have yet been reported lost.

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GLEN PARK.

The Colorado Chautauqua at Palmer Lake.

Interesting Speeches by Denver Gentlemen.

Co-Operation of Our Citizens Solicited.

There has long been felt a want in Colorado for a summer resort after the order of Ocean Grove, Martha's Vineyard, and Chautauqua, and for two years there has been a standing committee of the State Sunday School association, which has been seeking our a suitable location for such an enterprise. That committee, after a thorough examination of all the eligible grounds in the central part of the state have selected those in the vicinity of Palmer Lake as being most accessible and convenient, and possessing the most desirable surroundings. The "Glen Park Association" has been organized with a board of directors consisting of Honorable N. P. Gilmore, president, F. A. Williams, vice president, L. L. Camberlin, secretary, Granville Malcom, treasurer, Dr. W. Finley Thompson, sanitary and park superintendent. These gentlemen have had large experience in summer resorts and Sunday school assemblies and have already laid the grounds out tastefully into streets and avenues by a skillful landscape engineer. Meetings have been held in Denver, and the enterprise has received the hearty support of the various denominations there. In order to bring the matter before the people of this city a meeting was held last evening in the Baptist church. (After singing, and prayer by Rev. S. Black, Mr. L. B. Chamberlin of Denver spoke, his subject being "The Chautauqua Idea."

The Ohio idea is an office for every Ohio man and an Ohio man for every office. The American idea "Proclaims liberty throughout all the land and to the inhabitants thereof." The Christam idea "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." The Chautauqua idea embraces a large number of other ideas. Some years since it was found the factory children in England, after being taught to read, forgot the art. Americans are not likely to forget how to read, but it is a matter of great interest what they read. Anthony Comstock has demonstrated how much of pernicious literature is read. Much reading not positively injurious morally, tends to mental dissipation. Whatever helps to build up a healthy center for the best reading should be welcomed, and the movement known as the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle wields a very great influence in this direction. The speaker gave a brief history of Chautauqua and of the wide fame it has achieved. Last year in London, Paris and Berlin it was at the breakfast table the topics of the day previous at Chautauqua. Thirty thousand members are now studying the C. L. S. C. course, consisting of readings in science, art, history, classics, and agreeing to spend four hours a week in study. There are thirty gatherings in various parts of the United States affiliating with the Chautauqua meeting. There should be one in Colorado. Webster once spoke on Bunker Hill. Before the meeting the crowd was so great that it was feared the temporary platform would be thrown down. The president appealed to the people to stand back to no avail. Asked Mr. Webster to ask them to stand back. He did so and was met with the reply, "It is impossible the people are crowding us so." "Impossible!" he cried. "Nothing is impossible on Bunker Hill. Stand back!" And back they went with a rush. The Rocky mountains are higher than Bunker Hill and nothing is impossible in Colorado. We should have a Chautauqua and must have one.

Mr. Chamberlin was followed by Hon N. P. Gilmore, also of Denver, whose subject was "A Colorado Chautauqua and the Glen Park Association." He said that it was not his intention to deliver an address but simply to lay over the Glen Park plan and so to place it before its hearers that it would commend itself to their judgment. The idea originated at the Sunday school convention held in this city four years ago, of obtaining grounds where could be held the annual assembly and a normal school for Sunday school teachers. Nothing was done, however, until the spring year, when a committee was appointed to take the matter in hand. This committee during the past two years have visited every grove and glen in this part of the state and have finally fixed upon Palmer Lake as being the most desirable situation. It is readily accessible to the citizens of Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Canon City. It possesses good water, considerable space and beautiful scenery. A tract of a hundred and fifty acres has been secured, the consideration being $1500. The park is triangular in shape lying between the mountains and the two branches of the Monument. It is dotted with groves of pine and other trees and is less than a mile distant from Palmer Lake. Near the base of the mountains is situated a natural amphitheatre which will be roofed and fitted up with seats, making a large auditorium at small expense. It is not the intention or purpose of this association to take the place of or enter into rivalry with any existing organization, but to fill a niche heretofore unoccupied. One of its main objects is to convert people from the mere making of money to the higher purpose of forming character and obtaining greater mental and moral development. The vicinity of the park is singularly free from counter attractions and temptations which would distract the attention of the visitors from the chief object of the assembly. An annual Sunday school convention and normal school will be the most important feature of the summer meetings, to which will be added lectures on moral and intellectual subjects by the best speakers obtainable. Popular evening entertainments consisting of exhibitions and concerts, will be held which will go towards meeting the necessary expenses of the association and making it self-supporting. There will also be provided a gymnasium and various other means of physical exercise and enjoyment.

It is not expected that the assembly will [illegible] last more than a few weeks the use of the auditorium will be tendered to the Methodists for a camp meeting. Dr Cameron, of Denver, expects to hold gospel meetings there, and other meetings of a like nature will doubtless take place.

The grounds have already been platted at an expense of about $200. The work of grading roads and cutting out the trees will be commenced immediately. Within two weeks the contract for a sixty-room hotel will be let. An auditorium will be constructed capable of seating one thousand people.

The projected improvements will require $15,000, $8000 of which has already been subscribed.

A subscription book will be opened where all who are interested may subscribe $500, $100, $75 or $50, as their interest or means may suggest. Subscribers will each be given lots according to the class to which they respectively belong. The subscribers will be divided into four classes, and lots into three classes.

Those subscribing five hundred dollars will constitute the first class and be entitled to five first class lots in a group. Other subscribers will be entitled to one first-class lot for each $100 subscription. Subscribers of $75 and $50 will each be entitled, respectively, to a second or third class lot.

Already the enthusiasm with which the announcements have been received indicates that this coming summer, such a heat way may be place that a large number of families will be enjoying this new resort and thousands of people will be in attendance at the Sunday school assembly and other meetings.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gilmore's remarks Rev. H. A. Case was called upon and expressed his hearty endorsement of the enterprise and his sympathy with it. He spoke of the necessity of trained Sunday school teachers and gave an account of the assembly held at Crete, Nebraska, last summer.

Rev. S. J. Gregg spoke of the reduction that would be made in railroad rates and expressed the belief that the new resort would be a benefit rather than an injury to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Rev. G. A. Merrill said that the movement had his sympathy and that he was truly convinced of its success.

Mr. Griffith gave the plan his hearty endorsement, and Rev. G. N. Eldridge said "amen."

Rev. S. Black said that it would be a stimulus to all religious work and he thought that Colorado Springs would be greatly benefited by such an enterprise. He hoped every Sunday school and church would own a lot and hold their picnics there.

Judge Colburn and Mr. Gregg were appointed a committee to bring this matter before the churches.

Mr. A. Corman contributed to take charge of subscriptions to the Glen Park association and give prices of lots and any other information desired.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Appropriate Services at the Different Churches.

Easter Sunday, although there was no rain or snow, was not as pleasant as it might have been. Regardless of this, all of the city churches were well filled both at the morning and evening services. Some of the churches made more of an effort in the observance of the day than others, more especially Grace Episcopal, the First M. E., Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian and Catholic. In these churches the seating capacity of the buildings was taxed to the utmost limit, and flowers were displayed in profusion. All the pastors delivered special Easter day sermons in the morning and in the evening in some of the churches there were Easter meetings. As a rule the musical programmes were exceptionally good and the general character of the services appropriate to the day. In all the churches mentioned liberal contributions were taken up, but that at the Grace Episcopal church exceeded all, the amount being $668 50. This money will be devoted to liquidating the debt on the rectory, which is $1,200. At Manitou there were also appropriate services both at St. Andrew's chapel and the Catholic and Congregational churches.

Floods on the Atchison

DENVER, April 26.—A Las Vegas, N. M., special to the Associated Press says: The floods of the past week, caused by heavy rains, has subsided and the waters have fallen back to their normal level, and all danger from floods is over. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to day finished repairs of the bridge washed out in Mora canon, and a train of 450 passengers who have been weatherbound here for nearly a week were sent north. Three freight trains from the south arrived and proceeded north. The first train from the north for a week will arrive this evening. The washout between this city and Colorado Springs was also repaired to-day and trains are running regularly. The water famine which has existed here for a week was raised to-day, the water works company finishing repairs to the mains. The loss to private parties here, aside from damage to railroad tracks, will reach $5,000 or $20,000. But one life was lost. The work of repairing damages is pushing forward rapidly.

Denver Dots

DENVER, April 24.—The fifteen hundred night of the Labor Grand was celebrated to-night. The attraction was Lallon's "Phantasma" and the house was crowded. Everybody present was presented with a beautiful souvenir in the shape of a silk banner on brass rods and lithographed programmes. The total receipts of the opera house from September 1, 1885, to April 1, 1886, reach $86,000. At present rates the receipts of the house for 1886 will reach near $250,000.

Colonel Arkins, manager of the News, returned from his eastern trip this evening.

Official figures of the Denver mint give the total mineral output of Colorado for 1885 as follows: Gold, $5,000,000; silver, $3,500,000; copper, $70,000; lead, $3,360,000; total, $22,530,000.

CITY LEGISLATURE.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Council Last Night.

Formal Ballots for Attorney Without an Election.

A Warm Contest over the Choice of a President.

An adjourned meeting of the city council was held last night with Mayor Dow in the chair and Aldermen Limebaugh, Lemenway, Wilder, Stillman, Lawton, Hughes, Bentley and Skinner present.

A petition was read from the Western Union Telegraph company asking for the privilege of changing their line of wires running between the railway tracks and the principal streets. The petition was referred to the committee on streets and ditches.

A petition from Clements & Russell in regard to the building of a cesspool was received, but on motion the request was denied.

When it came to reports from committees the street and ditch committee recommended that the council take into consideration the question of constructing a bridge across the Monument on Huerfano street, so that the creek on the west side be placed to protect the abutment. The committee also recommended that the clerk be instructed to receive bids for 75,000 feet of lumber and the clerk was authorized to advertise for bids.

Captain Wilder moved that Alderman Skinner visit Denver and gain what information he could in regard to the construction of bridges and make some investigation as to the best material to be used for the protection of the west bank of the Monument. The motion was accepted.

The resignation of Mr. William O'Brien, elected city attorney at the last meeting of the council, was read, his reasons being that he was about to remove from the city. The resignation was accepted.

The rules were then suspended and the following ordinance introduced by Captain Wilder and accepted.

An ordinance amending Chapter [illegible] of the revised ordinances increasing the emoluments of the city attorney.

Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs

That Section eight (8) of Chapter [illegible] (3), revised ordinances of the city of Colorado Springs, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:

SECTION 8. The city attorney shall receive a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, and in addition thereto a fee of five dollars for each case conducted by him at the request of the mayor in the police magistrate's court, and ten dollars for each case in the higher courts so conducted, and such further compensation in protracted suits in courts of record as the council may, by a two-thirds vote, allow.

A certain law on under the head of miscellaneous business introduced a resolution to the effect that the street and ditch committee be instructed to set trees upon both sides of Iowa street between Wasatch avenue and Institute street, also a necessary number in the public parks, and that these trees be either ash, elm or box elder.

The motion carried and Alderman Skinner was also authorized while at Denver to visit Greeley where there were nurseries and select the trees.

It was decided by a vote that the money for these trees should be paid out of the public grounds fund.

Alderman Skinner was authorized to have gas pipes laid to the lamps over the fountains in the north and south parks.

The contract for the city printing for the ensuing year was awarded to Messrs. Bumstead & Corum. There were no other bids received for the work.

The matter of easing the building in North Cheyenne cañon was on motion referred to the committee on public grounds.

Alderman Hughes offered the following resolution.

WHEREAS, Section [illegible] of an ordinance concerning an ordinance passed and approved March 22, 1886, is as follows: Every ordinance or resolution of a nature of an ordinance or amendment or repeal of an ordinance shall lay over until a subsequent regular meeting, unless the rules shall be suspended by unanimous consent; and

WHEREAS, The ordinance creating the office of superintendent of irrigation and defining his duties, and the ordinance relating to ditches and the distribution of water therefrom for irrigating purposes, were introduced to this council as aforesaid in section [illegible] and upon motion, when said ordinances were introduced, that said ordinances be referred to the city attorney and the committee on ordinances, to amend and present again to this council at the next regular meeting;

WHEREAS, As said ordinances were again introduced to this council at an adjourned meeting, amended with such amendments as the committee deemed necessary; and as said ordinances as amended should either have laid over under the rules or said rules be suspended before said ordinances could have been legally passed, therefore be it

Resolved, That the ordinance creating the office of superintendent of irrigation and defining his duties, and the ordinance relating to ditches and the distribution of water for irrigating purposes, voted upon at an adjourned meeting April [illegible], 1886, are hereby declared void; and that said ordinance be introduced again to this council for their consideration.

Alderman Skinner thought the resolution entirely out of order and moved that it be laid on the table, which motion prevailed, all voting aye with the exception of Mr. Hughes.

The committee on irrigation reported in favor of Mr. Chase as superintendent of irrigation and the council proceeded to an election with the following result.

Burk	5
Bish	2
Roberts	1

Mr. Burk was declared elected.

It was then moved that the council proceed to the election of a city attorney to succeed Mr. Wm. O'Brien, resigned. Carried.

First ballot—Hooke 2, Doerman 1, Baker 2, Campbell 3.

Second ballot—Hooke 2, Campbell 3, Baker 2, Doerman 1.

Third ballot—Hooke 3, Campbell 3, Baker 2.

Fourth ballot—Hooke 2, Campbell 3, Baker 3.

Fifth ballot—Hooke 3, Campbell 3, Baker 2.

Sixth ballot—Hooke 2, Baker 3, Campbell 3.

Seventh ballot—Hooke 2, Campbell 3, Baker 3.

On motion the council then took a recess of fifteen minutes, which recess extended to three-quarters of an hour, during which time there was a very animated discussion between the aldermen as to the qualifications of the respective candidates.

Eighth ballot—Hooke 2, Campbell 2, Baker 4.

Ninth ballot—Hooke 2, Campbell 2, Baker 4.

Tenth ballot—Hooke 2, Campbell 2, Baker 4.

Eleventh ballot—Hooke 2, Campbell 2, Baker 4.

Twelfth ballot—Campbell 2, Hooke 2, McMorris 1, Baker 3.

Fourteenth ballot—Hooke 2, Campbell 2, Baker 4.

A motion was then made by Alderman Lawton that the election of an attorney be laid upon the table. The motion was carried.

The council then on the motion of Mr. Lawton proceeded to the election of a president. The first ballot resulted in Wilder receiving 4, Lemenway 2, Limebaugh 1, Skinner 2, Hughes 1, Stillman 1.

Second ballot—Wilder 4, Lemenway 2, Limebaugh 2, Skinner 2, Hughes 1.

On motion Wilder was declared elected.

Third ballot—Wilder 4, Lemenway 2, Limebaugh 3, Hughes 1, Stillman 1.

Previous to this ballot Alderman Skinner stated that he was not a candidate and under no circumstances would he accept the place if elected.

Fourth ballot—Wilder 4, Lemenway 1, Limebaugh 3, Hughes 1, Stillman 1, Lawton 1.

Fifth ballot—Wilder 4, Lemenway 1, Limebaugh 3, Stillman 1, Lawton 1, Bentley 1.

Council at seven o'clock adjourned until Saturday night at eight o'clock.

Government Revenues.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—During the first nine months of the present fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886, there was an increase of over $7,000,000 in the revenues of the government as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and expenditures for the first nine months of this year were over $6,000,000 less than expenditures for the same period of last year, making a net gain of over $13,000,000.

The Railroad War Over.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Ticket offices make the announcement this morning that the railroad war is over and the following rates: St. Louis, unlimited, $67; limited, $57 50; third class, $37 50. Chicago $72 50, $62 50, $42 50. New York $92 50, $81, $57.25. Boston $96.70, $83, $59 25.

Freight Rates Raised.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The Union Pacific today announced an increase in freight rates to California to 5 per cent. of the old tariff.

Apaches in Mexico

TOMBSTONE, A. T., April 24.—A report from Magdalena, Sonora, announces that Apaches attacked Duco Sec's ranch 25 miles southeast of Magdalena, killing three men and two women, and destroying a quantity of property. It is also reported that Indians, believed to be a portion of Geronimo's band, attacked a ranch near Santa Cruz, Mexico, and killed a number of ranchers.

Colorado Mining Decision

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Supreme Court decision. No. 200—Iron Silver Mining Co. vs. Elgin Smelting Co. and others, in error to the circuit court for the district of Colorado. The supreme court affirms the judgment of the lower court.

Temperance Revivalist Poisoned

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A special from Benton, Mo., to the Post Dispatch states that Rev. Benjamin Deering of St. Louis has been for some days past holding a series of temperance-revival meetings which have been wonderfully successful. Last night, some one, as yet unknown, placed in a pitcher of water which the revivalist had placed on the desk from which he was speaking a large quantity of croton oil. Several persons drank of the water before the services began and became deathly sick, but not knowing the cause of their illness failed to warn Mr. Deering not to drink from the pitcher. The latter during his discourse drank a glass of water and was immediately sick. All who tasted the water are to-day in a precarious condition. Two saloon keepers have been arrested upon suspicion, and it is thought they poisoned the water in order to end the services, which were having such a depressing effect upon their business.

Train Wrecking.

KANSAS CITY, April 25.—An incoming freight train on the Missouri Pacific railway was wrecked at four o'clock this morning between Wyandotte and this city. Spikes had been removed from the rails on a curve and when the train approached the engine and four freight cars went off the track down an embankment. The engine rolled over and stopped upon side up at the water's edge. Ben Morton, fireman, and George Carlisle, brakeman, were killed outright. Engineer [illegible] S. Fowler was drown into the river and seriously injured. No clue to the identity of the perpetrators of the outrage has been found.

A High Tower.

PARIS, April 25.—An iron tower 984 feet high is to be erected on the grounds at the coming Paris International Exhibition. The tower will be supported by four pillars, which will be larger than the magnificent towers of the cathedral of Notre Dame, which have an altitude of 295 feet. The structure will cost one million dollars and will be surmounted by a powerful electric light that will be visible, it is believed, as far as Dijon, which is 197 miles southeast of Paris.

Murder by an Italian.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 26.—James Forrester, engineer on one of the Anchor line steamers, while riding on a street car last evening offered his seat to a lady, but before she could take the seat an Italian named Cervasso seated himself in it. Forrester expostulated, whereupon Cervasso stabbed the man by the collar to put him out, when the Italian drew a knife a foot long and plunged it into Forrester's back, inflicting a fatal wound. The Italian was arrested.

THE WORLD'S GUEST.

O'Reilly's Comments on Gladstone's Irish Scheme.

Thoughts of Bismarck Awakened by His Birthday.

A London Audience Affected by Liszt's Playing.

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LONDON, April 10, 1886.

Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme is far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the most advanced Irish nationalists. After putting Mr. Parnell in the Kilmainham jail in 1882, Mr. Gladstone proposes to proclaim him master of Ireland. Of course a Tory ministry will have reached America long before these notes. Although the opinion in the most influential whig and conservative circles is that Mr. Gladstone's bill is dead already, and has not a chance of passing its second reading, it is probable that it will be read a second time for the sake of the principle of a statutory parliament, and then amended in committee, so as to be made compatible with imperial unity. The Pall Mall Gazette, which still gives the most interesting and live articles on the questions of the day, says that the tones in the direction, not of union but of separation, and offers Ireland a premium of £100,000,000 to convert home rule into national independence. Certainly the Liberals are ready to give Ireland a legislature and an executive of her own, but the English will not be prepared, I imagine, to burn down their own homes in order to roast Paddy's pig. Mr. Gladstone's speech lasted three hours and a half. His voice was in better tone than at any time during the present session, and at the end of the speech was as clear as at the beginning. It is asserted in Ireland that the interest in the event exceeds that which marked the announcement of Canadian emancipation. An accident which occurred to a young Irish member of parliament, who was thrown from a tricycle, afforded a subject for a joke to the English members. When the young Irishman made his appearance in the house with his head bandaged it was decidedly hinted in the lobby that the member whose head was bandaged would soon be the exception at College Green, Dublin.

Prince Bismarck attained his seventy second year ten days ago, having been born on April Fool's Day, 1815. The arch critic of the Iron Chancellor says that he was an enigma as a boy, and an enigma he has ever remained. Some people say that he does not know today what he will be pleased to do to-morrow, and while directing the political events of Europe for years, is often led by circumstances. The sagacious critic says that the great source of strength is the faculty with which he changes his opinion, abandons his friends, courts his enemies, profits by the malice of one, the laziness of another, and the business of a third, affirms that the prince's easy conscience knows no scruples, and that he professes a profound love of the deity, the Bible—and sensational French novels. Emperor William is ninety, Field Marshal Moltke eighty-six, Prince Bismarck seventy-one, and Marshal Manteuffel is dead. Who will succeed these iron men in whose keeping will the mighty empire be? Such are the questions I should like to ask the critics of the councilors of the German empire. Would to heaven we had a Bismarck in France!

A restaurant on the "Duval" plan has been started in London, and I wonder it was never done before. To judge by the number of English people one sees in the *Boulevards* of Paris, the thing ought to prove a great success over here. There is a cosiness and cleanliness about these establishments, as they are conducted in Paris, that commends them to all, and in one of the greatest charms about them is the system of payment. The little card which is handed to you as you enter, and on which the tidy, snowy-capped waitresses pencil down the price of each dish as they serve it to you, is the secret of the enormous success of the undertaking. Each diner suits his dinner to the length of his purse or the vigor of his appetite, and pays for just what he has consumed. The owner was a butcher named Duval, who, like many others of his craft in France, sold soups and various cooked meats at certain hours of the day to customers, who either carried the food home or consumed it in the shop. This part of his business proved so well that one day turned his shop into a regular restaurant, removing a signboard of his trade, and making the place as attractive as paint, gilding and mirrors could make it. The venture prospered and Duval throve so that before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing branches of his original establishment flourishing in various parts of Paris, and of knowing that his son would begin life as a millionaire. This young M. Duval's conduct was soon the talk of Paris. Having so little rather's concern to a company, he proceeded to waste his substance in riotous living, formed a *liaison* with an English livery stable keeper's daughter, squandered thousands on the gratification of her whims, and one day shot himself in her bedroom, because she had grown tired of him and dismissed him. Here his course took a turn. He recovered from his wound, said good-bye to his life, married an honest woman, and returned to the little marble tables and the priced menus. Here he was pursued by the faithless fair one, whose amusement it was for some time to go to his tables with a knot of cancans and divert them at his expense; but this she got tired of, when she found that it had no power to wound him, and that his only revenge was to attend to her orders with politeness and acrity. He is now the largest shareholder in the company that bought his business, and the damsel living in a garret, writing her memoirs, it is said.

Paris has not the monopoly of enthusiasm. London is in no way behind when the occasion comes for a display of it. The reception that Liszt has met with each time he has shown himself has been of the warmest, and when yesterday he played to the assembled professors and pupils in the royal academy, the scene was one not to be forgotten even by a man who has had as much homage paid him as Liszt. The first sight of his noble head, with his thick snowy hair, was the signal for a roar of applause from the assembly. It was strange to see that old man, [illegible] as it were to another age, in the midst of a crowd of those young people, fired with the same ambition as had fired him at their age. Longing, hardly daring to hope that he would play to them, they sat and gazed at the sole survivor of a company of Titans whose works have charmed the world. The best said of them played to him, and were rewarded with a hearty handshake and a word of praise. Then one played a concerto of the great master's. The applause which followed was resumed when the executant had resumed his seat. Liszt rose to acknowledge it. The audience grew breathlessly excited. When he sat down they applauded again. Once more he rose, bowed his thanks and took his seat. They cared no longer hope that he was going to play to them, but leaned forward in a kind of agony of despairing suspense, and once more applauded with all their might. Liszt could not resist their speechless petition. He rose for the third time, and now moved towards the piano. The pent-up feelings of hope in the audience overflow. The enthusiasm knows no bounds. Ladies tear from their corsages the flowers they are wearing to fling them at him. When he reached the piano people were standing on their seats beside themselves with excitement. Then amid a deathlike stillness, the great genius was heard. It was as if that white haired figure at the instrument had been a messenger from another world. Sweet, sighing, haunting melody breathed through the room. He played Chopin's "*Lithuanisher Lied*," but to those who heard him then will never hear it again. There were few dry eyes in the room by the time the last note had died in the air. Yes, Liszt must have been touched by such a reception, though his life has been like one long triumphal progress, and such scenes must have lost their novelty for him. I read in yesterday's paper that the master had been invited to Windsor, and had "the honor" of playing to her majesty. I incline to think it was the queen who felt herself honored. The Rev. H. R. Haweis thus describes his playing: "It was not piano playing, it was the whisper, the plaint, the declaration of a soul. All the *technique*, though absolutely perfect, and the touch beyond compare, were absolutely forgotten, as he seemed to forget his fingers, and section to the cream figures that passed before him with expressive look and the kindling of a quiet eye that saw things beyond the ear we could not see. The multitude of little notes tripped in like the spray of a fountain broken in the wind. Liszt seemed scarcely to feel them, they fell about him like magic; the noble face looked into the air, the soul far away in another world, a world of buried regrets. The playing was like a gently swelling ripple, that went swelling up the keyboard and ceased only like a spirit wave, leaving a silence as of twilight and ineffable rest." "What business have a few wooden choppers to play the piano—after Liszt," said Von Bulow.

Going to court, it would seem, is rather an expensive outing, and ladies who are desirous of often kissing the queen's hand should be well supplied with money. An interesting peep behind the scenes was afforded to the general public by a case tried in law court a few days ago. The case was simply that of a dressmaker suing for payment of her little bill, but during the hearing of it several curious things came to light, for instance that a rich Englishwoman spends upon one court dress a sum that would keep a modest family in comfort for twelve months, that fashionable dressmakers' profits are more than 100 per cent., and that, when ladies go to the Ascot races, it is not merely to look at the running, or even to be looked at. The dressmaker said to counsel, "I made the dress, the heroine of the case." "Some of the money I got from my husband, but most of it at Ascot." Unfortunately not even the Ascot winnings sufficed when it came to satisfying the demands of a dressmaker, who had a knack of charging fancy prices such as 1050 dollars for a dress which had cost her 400 to make.

Englishwomen are chuckling over a new victory they have gained. For a year or more they have been fighting against crinolettes, crinolines, and all the hoop family backed up by the French dressmakers. The struggle was a severe one. From France they had been used to receive their instructions as to what they were to put on, and unhesitatingly they had obeyed unquestioningly. However, the revival of the hideous crinoline was announced from Paris as a thing of the near future, and this was too much for them. A few sensible leaders of fashion in England made a stand against it, and have now the extreme satisfaction of seeing that they have prevailed, for not only have their own countrywomen copied them, but Paris as actually given up the struggle, and crinoline is no more. This makes really the third triumph of the kind won by the dames of Britain, for do they not uphold and cling to their neat little princess bonnets in preference to the wonderful constructions, which Paris milliners send over to beguile them of their gold? Have they not also spurned from their feet that thing of horror, the high-heeled boot? Victories of this kind are as dear to the ladies as Waterloo was to their forefathers, perhaps more so, for they did not require a Blucher to aid the hosts of Gaul.

If English ladies are threatened to be the leaders of fashion no longer perhaps they will take their revenge by trying to beat the French sisters in their way of eccentricity. What leads me to make this conclusion is the following announcement. Madame Astier de Valsayre, the lady fencer, who called out at rough a duel on the anniversary of Waterloo, because the latter had called her an idiot, is evidently prepared to go anywhere and do anything. She was one of the first persons who offered themselves to be inoculated by M. Pasteur. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph now announces that this enterprising French lady is in communication with a Swedish doctor who, it is said, freezes people into insensibility and restores them to perfect health, strength, and spirits, after a year or two. Should Dr. Grudzbach, the experimenter in question, refuse to freeze the eccentric lady, she announces her intention to proceed, with her former antagonist, Miss Shelby, to Upper Mole Brazza to civilize the Congo blacks.

MAX O'RELL.

American Opinions on the Irish Question

LINCOLN, April 24.—The executive of the Irish national league of America send out today the following circular to editors of the leading papers in America.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA
LINCOLN, Neb., April 24, 1886

To Editors.

Admit the great importance of American opinion as a factor in influencing the settlement of the Irish question. As one of the means of presenting that opinion the Irish national league proposes to make a collection of editorials from all leading journals of America on important measures now before parliament, paste them into a volume and forward one copy to Mr. Parnell and one to Mr. Gladstone. With this view may we request you to forward to the above address by return mail three copies of any article that have appeared in your paper commenting on Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill and land purchase bill.

Respectfully yours,
PATRICK EGAN, Pres.,
CHARLES O'REILLY, Treas.,
JOHN F. SUTTON, Sec.

Deputy Marshal Wood Purdom was attacked in his house at Manchester, Tenn., by a dozen moonshiners. In the battle that ensued he lost his life but not until four of his enemies were mortally wounded.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Senator Payne Makes a Statement to the Senate.

President of the Bell Co. and the Telephone Scandal.

Opponents of the Tariff Bill Confident of Victory.

Payne's Defense.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The report of the committee of the Ohio legislature regarding the investigation into Senator Payne's election has been submitted to the senate and Payne has made his speech charging the majority of the committee with unfairness in refusing to notify him of testimony prejudicial to him and omitting to call on him for his private papers, he having in advance notified the chairman of the committee that he would be prepared to meet every charge made against him. He entered a most emphatic denial of the charges and invited a most exhaustive scrutiny of all his private correspondence. The whole thing he said was an attempt to circulate baseless gossip and scandal, everything substantial in the way of charges having been discredited and disproved by testimony. He was willing to leave the matter with the committee on privileges and elections of the senate to which committee it was referred.

Chances of the Tariff Bill.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A special from Washington to the Evening Post says: Protectionists claim that defeat of the tariff bill is assured. They have not decided whether they will endeavor to strike out the enacting clause or defeat it on its merits. Supporters of the bill do not express opinions as to its fate. Protectionists claim absolutely twenty-two votes against the bill.

Dement's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The senate committee on public lands decided to report adversely upon the nomination of Dement to be surveyor general of Utah.

Telephone Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 27. Wm. H. Forbes, president of the Bell Telephone company, was examined by the telephone investigating committee to-day. Witness did not know that any officer of the government or member of congress had been connected with the original companies or had stock at the present time in the National Bell company. The stock list showed Mr. Ranney's name as a stockholder. That was several years ago and he was no longer a stockholder. Secretary Manning, who held stock in the Troy company, was the only government officer he knew of who held local stock. Witness said that no newspapers owned stock in the Bell company and the company owned no newspaper interests.

Mr. Ranney inquired if any member of congress represented his company as attorney? Witness replied that Patrick Collins had been retained several years ago to look after certain matters and had been consulted several times since. Mr. Ranney was anxious to ascertain if he (Ranney) had been attorney for the Bell Co., or had been consulted directly or indirectly? Witness replied in the negative.

The examination was then directed by Chairman Boyle toward the interview witness had with the president. Witness said that understanding the government proposed to bring suits against the Bell company he had thought it proper to state to the president the facts as he understood them. We thought the president was proposing to take an unusual course to bring suit against our company. Our lawyers had expressed the opinion that there was no authority for such a suit. Then it had been proposed to bring suit in a remote part of the country. Those facts he had undertaken to lay before the president. I sought to let the president understand the facts as I understood them and our view.

He went on to say that he had presented to the president a statement of the question of jurisdiction. He had pointed out to him that the suit about to come up in the supreme court would be decided before the government suit could be heard. He had pointed out to the president that it was the manifest intention of Pan-Electric associates to secure a delay, not to get the Bell patents tried but to leave them untried, and he thought the government ought not to lend its name to a scheme of that sort. He showed that the pendency of the government suit would be used to offset proceedings in other courts; that they would be asked to grant stays in injunction proceedings during the long and tedious litigation in the name of the government. He had quoted Messrs. Storrow and Dickerson, who were in New Orleans, in expressing their belief that the "same game was about to be tried before Judge Pardee there." I explained the motive of that whole gang, so that he might understand it, for I wanted him to know what the government's name was to be used for, exclaimed the witness. He had held that the Bell company should not be subjected to long and tedious litigation, and that it would insist that it could be sued outside of Massachusetts. He had asked that the scope of inquiry be very carefully considered before the government entered into such a plan as the one proposed. "I saw that an attempt was being made to influence persons associated with the administration to use the name of the government against us, and the president did not appear to understand the justice or injustice of the proceedings."

Chairman—Did you discuss the conduct of the attorney general or make any allusion to it?

Witness—Simply to state that an attempt was being made to use government officers of the new administration in the interest of one of the parties to the suit and that a great deal would be gained if they were allowed to have no voice in the suit.

Chairman—You think there was no authority for the use of the government's name?

Witness—I think it was an outrage.

Mr. Hanback inquired the nature of the president's reply to statements made to him, but witness while signifying his readiness to repeat the president's remarks, expressed a desire to be excused on the ground of impropriety, and the committee did not press the question.

In conclusion a telegram was read showing that Mr. Ranney had held stock registered in his name only in trust and possessed none in his own right.

To-morrow it is expected Professor Bell will be put on the stand.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Professor Alexander Graham Bell was the first witness examined by the telephone committee to-day. His testimony was mainly confined to a statement concerning his interest in the Bell company and the inventions owned by the concern.

Gardner G. Hubbard, who was the next witness, after giving some details in regard to the organization of the Bell company, said that he had nothing to do with newspaper publications. The article that appeared in the World he had sent to the president of the Bell company before its publication. It had been given to him by Mr. Hill, who had told him that it had been voluntarily furnished by General Sypher.

Professor Bell was then recalled and examined relative to the article furnished by General Sypher. He did not wish to produce General Sypher's note accompanying the article unless the committee insisted. Mr. Boyle did insist and witness read the note as follows:

WASHINGTON, October 26.

Alexander G. Bell.

DEAR SIR—I hand you herewith an authentic statement of facts compiled by my associate, Mr. E. N. Hill, which may interest you. The scheme to destroy your patents was tolerably well matured, and it remains to be seen whether this reform administration will lend itself to its consummation.

Truly yours,

Signed J. HALE SYPHER."

Several members of the committee expressed some curiosity as to who E. N. Hill was. The chairman suggested that the Mr. Hill referred to was the same person who had figured in another investigation now going on—the "Warner-Sealey inquiry." He would be called upon to appear but was reported to be sick at present. The article enclosed by Mr. Sypher was then read and proved to be identical with the World publication. It is understood that editors of the New York Tribune, World and Times and the Washington correspondents of these journals will be examined to-morrow.

Our Chinese Relations.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The house committee on foreign affairs to-day ordered favorable reports on the Chinese indemnity bill and Morrow Chinese restriction bill. The latter will be precisely similar to the bill ordered reported last week and will contain amendments to provisions to which objections were made. It is the intention of the committee to have the indemnity bill first considered by the house.

The new Chinese minister was formally presented to the president to-day by the secretary of state. He was attired in full court costume and accompanied by three of his suite and an interpreter.

The new minister spoke as follows: "Mr. President, I have the honor to deliver to your excellency a letter which my august sovereign, the emperor of China, has addressed to you, accrediting me as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States. It became my duty to accept the important charge to which I was called, and I assume it with pleasure, feeling a greater degree of confidence that I may successfully accomplish the duties of my mission because of your excellency's well known high sense of justice and generous courtesy. Mr. President, it will be my constant aim to maintain and strengthen the amiable relations which now exist between China and the United States. Sir, I beg leave to offer you my earnest wishes for your personal happiness, for the success of the government of which you are the distinguished head, and for the prosperity of the people of the United States."

The president replied: "Mr. Minister, I have great satisfaction in receiving from your hand the letter of his imperial majesty, the emperor of China, accrediting you as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States. In welcoming a minister who for the first time visits our country it is gratifying to recall that ever since China and the United States first became acquainted through the peaceful and friendly channels of commerce and diplomacy your predecessors in this mission have each and all contributed their share in building up the good relations which so happily and I trust so unalterably exist between your country, the oldest in the family of nations and ours, which is still young. I am gratified to hear the expressions of pleasure and confident hope with which you enter upon your scene of duty here, and I have entire certainty that animated as we are by the same spirit of justness, friendliness and generous accommodation which has distinguished them who have preceded you in office, your mission will be accompanied by beneficent results to both countries. My efforts shall not be lacking in the same direction for to strengthen my own purpose is added the good will of the people of this country who desire only relations of amity and comity with your government. I trust, Mr. Minister, your sojourn with us will yield you happiness and health and be productive of lasting and mutual prosperity to the people of China and the United States."

The treasury department has decided that Chinese seamen do not fall within prohibitory provisions of the Chinese restriction act and therefore may be allowed to land temporarily in the ordinary pursuit of their calling for the purpose of shipping on the return voyage as soon as possible.

Eads' Ship Railway.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The senate committee on commerce to-day voted to make a favorable report on the new Atlantic and Pacific ship railway bill as substituted for the original ship bill. Eads and such others as may be associated with him are created a body corporate with the title of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway company with power to issue capital stock and bonds not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred million. The United States obligates itself to pay the company for a period of five years after the ship railway shall have been completed and tested any sums of money required to make two-thirds of the revenue of said company amount annually to the sum of $3,500,000; provided the total liability of the government shall in no case exceed the sum of $7,500,000. The obligation of the United States shall not attach until the railway shall have transported, in the presence of a board of engineers appointed by the president of the United States, a loaded vessel weighing with her load not less than 6000 tons at an average speed of not less than six miles per hour, and placed her in the harbor at the other side of the isthmus without injury to the vessel. At the end of one year thereafter the road is to be in condition to transport vessels weighing with their cargoes not exceeding 7000 tons, and the guarantee of the United States shall continue as long as the railway is kept in such repair as to admit the transportation of vessels not exceeding the weight named.

Mormon Case in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Argument has begun in the supreme court of the United States in the cases of Lorenzo Snow vs. the United States in error to the supreme court of Utah. Snow was prosecuted in the district court of the first judicial district of Utah under the Edmunds act for unlawful cohabitation with seven women. He was convicted and given the highest punishment under the law, and is now undergoing imprisonment in the penitentiary. There were three indictments against him charging him with commission of the crime during the years '83 and '84 and during the first eleven months of '85 respectively, and on each he was convicted. On appeal to the supreme court of the territory the judgment of the district court was affirmed. The questions in the case before this court involve the construction and effect of the third section of the Edmunds act and what constitutes an offense under it; also evidence admissible to prove it. George Ticknor Curtis and Franklin D. Richards are counsel for Snow. Richards opened the argument with a statement of the points involved in the case.

Doings in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The senate in secret session to-day resumed consideration of the nomination of Charles A. Pollard of Indiana to be judge of the supreme court of Montana, and the senators having fully digested the adverse report in the case, all opposition was withdrawn and the case unanimously rejected. A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy from the confirmation of General Rosecrans to be register of the treasury which is held up pending an investigation of charges against him by motion to reconsider the vote. The motion was opposed on the ground that the sub committee of the committee on finance which is understood to consist of Senators Aldrich and Vance, had not yet had an opportunity to examine the records of the supreme courts which it is alleged contain facts in the charges brought against the nominee. The motion, however, was pressed to a vote and was lost.

XLIX Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The chair laid before the senate a communication from the clerk of the house of representatives of the state of Ohio, transmitting a transcript of testimony taken by a committee of that house and the report of the same committee on the subject of charges against the official integrity of certain members of that house in connection with the election of Henry B. Payne as U. S. Senator.

Mr. Payne at once arose and said: Mr. President, no formal motion is required, I believe, to send these papers to the committee on privileges and elections. I desire to be considered as making such a motion if it is required, and to couple with it the request that the minority report may take the same course, a copy of which I submit. With this formal disposition of the matter I am at present content, but desire to make a short statement to accompany the papers into the hands of the committee. A democratic caucus for nomination of candidate for U. S. senator was convened at Columbus on the evening of January 8, 1884. I was not in attendance, but without doubt the contest was heated and bitter. The result of the first ballot was as follows: Booth 1, Pendleton 15, Ward 17, Payne 46, being a majority for the successful candidate of 13 over all. Papers submitted embody the results. An investigation into this canvass was conducted secretly for more than three months by a committee of the house of representatives of the state of Ohio. He then read the resolution under which the committee was appointed and continued: The scope of investigation as actually conducted by the committee is stated in the majority report as follows: "Whether our attention was called to any thing which indicates probable employment of improper means to gain support we followed the clues presented on the theory that we were not only authorized but in duty bound to pursue any initial matter that promised even remotely to show the use of such means in connection with the election to cause the discovery of one important fact, although having no immediate bearing upon the charge against the persons named in the resolution might lead to a discovery having such bearing, and furthermore and upon the same theory our inquiries were not confined to technical rules of legal proof but the committee availed itself of any source of information, admitted hearsay statements and even opinions of witnesses." I had hoped that the request put forward by minority members of the committee that the proceedings should be open and publicly would have been acceded to and that I might have been spared the presentation or misrepresentations of the testimony which for three months has been so assiduously circulated and against which I have of course no defense. The results of the investigation are now here embodied in the majority and minority reports:

First, No mention whatever is made in the majority report of Mr. Donavin, but in the report of the minority is found the following: After a week's delay Mr. Donavin appeared before the committee and testified that he knew of no act of bribery or no act on the part of any person toward any other person either directly or indirectly to improperly influence them as members of the sixty-sixth general assembly in their support of Henry B. Payne; knew of himself of no facts upon which he based said article but gave as his principal authority one Wm. A. Taylor, who testified when called upon that he had no knowledge of any act of any person toward any member of the house or senate of the sixty-sixth general assembly of bribery or corruption used to induce that person or persons to give their support to Henry B. Payne for United States senator. Here fell all that the investigation was originally based upon.

Second, The report specifically and in terms exonerates fully and completely four members named in the resolution under which the committee was appointed.

Third, As to myself the record is one of absolute and specific exoneration. Immediately upon the appointment of the committee I addressed a letter to the chairman containing the following request: "For myself I invite and challenge most thorough and rigid scrutiny. My private correspondence and books of account will be cheerfully submitted to your inspection if you desire them. I only insist that in case any testimony is given which in the slightest degree inculpates me I may be allowed an opportunity of appearing before the committee." To this in due time I received a reply containing the following promise on the part of the committee:

"If in the prosecution of this inquiry any testimony tending to inculpate you in any degree with any questionable transactions be received I assure you that your request to appear before the committee on such an event will be most cordially and fully acceded to.

Signed THOS. T. COWGILL,

Chairman.

As the committee have never notified or requested me to appear before them or sent for my books or private correspondence, the investigation, except upon the hypothesis of the committee, is destitute of truth and honor and must be as to myself absolute exoneration. I refrain from any comment upon facts stated in the minority report that witnesses heard by the minority were not subpoenaed; that respectable persons whose names had been by some gossip implicated in the alleged scandal were refused an opportunity of testifying, and that the majority refused to meet as a committee for the purpose of discussing the evidence or applying any rule to the same whereby a unanimous report could be reached.

Fourth, The committee after having exonerated, as it was obliged to do, all persons charged in the resolution and myself, transmitted hundreds of pages of gossip to the senate without making any request of this body. The resolution says: "For the information of the body of which Senator Payne is a member and for such action as it may deem advisable." Of course I have no knowledge of the contents of the testimony. Members of the house who voted to send here had no knowledge of it, having all been taken in secret session by a committee and the house having voted down a resolution to have it printed or read. It must however be supposed to be fairly represented by the contents of the majority report which I have read; and judging from that I characterize these proceedings and the transmission of the testimony here as an attempt to circulate and give currency to baseless gossip and scandal, after everything substantial in the way of charge has been discredited and disapproved.

I am content to leave the matter with the committee on privileges and elections for such disposition of it as they may find to be in accordance with dignity and justice. I trust that it will receive early attention and action.

The majority and minority reports were referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Whitthorne was appointed a member of the following committees: On claims, on pensions and on the tenth census; also on naval affairs during the temporary absence of Senator Jones of Florida.

A bill providing for extension of the executive mansion was passed. It appropriates $300,000 for the purpose.

A bill was passed to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians of the Round Valley reservation in California.

The following bills authorizing the construction of bridges, reported favorably from the committee on commerce, were passed: Wagon and foot bridge across the Willamette river in Oregon, which may be available as a railroad bridge; railroad bridge across the Missouri river at or near Kansas City, Mo.

The inter-state commerce bill was then taken up. The pending question was on Mr. Camden's proposed amendment to strike out the words "from the same point of departure" from the long and short haul clause of the bill.

Mr. Cullom defended the bill. The committee had given the subject of long and short haul a good deal of consideration and had not felt it safe to go further than the state of Massachusetts had gone on that matter. No country in the world had an absolute long and short haul law for railroads. There was in this country a belief that short haul people were swindled in order to make up for losses on long haul. The committee had endeavored by this bill to prevent the possibility of railroads recouping themselves out of the short haul people for losses on the long haul. The committee, he said, had not been able to bring their judgment to the conclusion that it would be wise to insist that there should never be a greater charge for a shorter than for a longer haul. He wished such a law could wisely be passed, but if passed as things were such a law would be greatly injurious to the business of the country.

Mr. Miller opposed the amendment and Mr. Harris and Mr. Beck advocated it.

Mr. Conger also favored it. The people of Michigan, he said, had for years been suffering extortions from railroad overcharges. The bill as it stood now was in favor of great cities and against small towns and rural districts. He ridiculed the idea that the general provision of the bill relating to extortionate charges was of any use against corporations. If railroad managers of the United States had come together they could not have gotten up a bill better calculated to serve their interests as against water routes than this bill would serve them. If the bill passed there would be no further need of improving our water communications. Railroads would have the water courses absolutely under their control.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the senate to-day Mitchell spoke on the memorial submitted by the conference of the New York Methodist Episcopal church, praying for protection for Chinese in the United States. He recited statements of the memorial referred to, which charged among other things that Chinese subjects had been put to death in Oregon, and the property of Chinese subjects destroyed. No such thing had happened in Oregon. Mitchell said the statement of the memorial so far as Oregon was concerned was an entire misapprehension. Eastern newspapers and eastern men, even eastern statesmen, had misrepresented Oregon and the whole Pacific coast on this question. The press of the country was in the main, he said, honest and entitled to the confidence of the country, but there were exceptions. Mitchell attributed much of the misrepresentations to a newspaper editor in Oregon, whose paper he named, and whom he characterized as a "distinguished politician." Referring to the alleged insult to the new Chinese minister, he said it would be found on investigation that no insult had been offered. There was an idea in the east that the people of the Pacific coast were not well disposed to the Chinese government. This was another misrepresentation. There had been a proposition made in the press that the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate should go to the railroad depot to receive the new Chinese minister. Was such a thing ever been done before? Has any one ever proposed that our officials should meet a new British minister on his arrival? Had any "hurrabullu" been raised about other ministers? He criticized the committee on foreign relations for not having reported his immigration prohibitory bill, and warned senators on both sides of the chamber that he would press that bill and they would have to come squarely up to the mark and could not escape the question.

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up. Some debate arose on an amendment proposed by the senate committee appropriating $800,000 for carrying South and Central American, Chinese and Australian mails, and authorizing the postmaster general to make, after due advertisement, contracts for five years with American steamships at rates not to exceed for each outward trip one dollar per nautical mile of distance by the most direct and feasible course between terminal points.

Mr. Beck said his objection to the amendment was that it looked to crippling our postal facilities rather than advancing them. In our inland mail transportation we looked only to the question of getting the best service. We did not care whether the wagon in which it was carried was built in New Jersey or Paris. This amendment sought to pay American ships that might take twice as long to deliver the mails as other ships might take. Our laws took no cognizance of the place where mail wagons were built.

Mr. Plumb cared a good deal where the wagons were built. He would have them all built in America. He would have every instrumentality of American ambition and effort made in America.

Mr. Beck asked whether General Grant had not at the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war recommended free American registry for foreign-built ships.

Mr. Plumb replied that circumstances had greatly changed since that time. Whoever now voted for carrying American mails in foreign ships voted in substance that there should be no American ship yards and that the American people should always, in war as well as in peace, be dependent on other nations for everything with which to defend themselves. As to the expense involved in the proposed amendment Mr. Plumb said we had given very much more to erect a library building, and had put millions into jetties, and were soon to throw five millions into the Mississippi river to be washed away. Yet, the democratic party when asked to vote the amount of the proposed amendment shivered from center to circumference. Mr. Plumb continued at some length to show neglect of our opportunities for extending our commercial relations, and concluded with an appeal to senators to aid in doing something that would lift American commerce to its proper plane, and urged that this great work would be impossible so long as the insular feeling continued, a feeling of isolation that seemed to have taken possession of some of our people.

Frye said we now have the working men of the republic in a great condition, in a sort of daze; we heard of strikes and boycotts and other disturbances. Each house of congress and the president had a remedy, which remedy was arbitration. That did no harm. It was giving brown bread pills to a fevered patient. It did not strike at the root of the disease in the least particular. What was the disease? According to Colonel Carroll D. Wright of the labor bureau we had a million idle laborers. Consequently when the Knights of Labor stopped work, which they had a right to do, they found to their amazement just as many men ready to take vacant places as there were places vacant. Then among thoughtless, idle men came temptation to violence, then to riot, then came an appeal perhaps to the courts or arbitration but possibly to arms. The great question was, how did it happen that there were enough men to take the place of strikers? It came from the fact that the product of our factories, farms and mines was more than we could use. The last tariff commission made a reduction of from 16 to 33 per cent on the duty on cotton goods. That increased importations but stopped work. The present Morrison tariff bill proposed another reduction of from 16 to 32 per cent. of duty, and if it passes importations of cotton goods instead of $37,000,000 will become $75,000,000 a year; and there will be 200,000 men less at work here and so many more to engage in strikes. The president of the United States with one hand held out a message recommending arbitration to relieve strikes, and with the other held out a demand to the house of representatives that it should turn three, four and five hundred thousand American workingmen out of employment.

Beck thought he would help Frye a little in his argument. Frye replied that he didn't want any help. [Laughter.] Mr. Beck said Great Britain took from us every year $500,000,000 of our products.

Mr. Frye said that he would not discuss that. It had been discussed by the senator from Kentucky for many years. He hated to start that senator on a tariff speech.

After debate, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Pike obtained unanimous consent to take up the fourth of July claims bill.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up, Beck having the floor. He said the provision under discussion had nothing to do with the postal service but simply looked to building up our commercial relations. Appropriation bills should not include new legislation. He insisted that it was bad policy for republicans to force upon the administration provisions against which the president, the postmaster general and the house all protested. The senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) had sought to make the foreign mail provision a mandatory one, but the postmaster general had shown to the committee that it would be so detrimental to the public service that a majority of the committee had not been able to submit to it. The amendment proposed by the committee limited the postmaster general, however, to American vessels, and he was to make contracts for five years. The senators on the other side, Beck said, had not been slow to embarrass the administration for political advantage, but they were going too far in endeavoring to force on the president and the postmaster general, notwithstanding their protest, a course that they had shown was not for the good of the public service and which would result in giving a bounty or subsidy to a few persons. He dwelt with emphasis on the spectacle of an active commercial people permitting their mails to lie in the postoffice day after day waiting for a slow subsidized vessel to sail, where there was a swift vessel at the dock ready to carry the mails at once. Under the proposed arrangement the postmaster general might know that the foreign ship which was ready to sail would insure delivery of the mail five or even ten days earlier than slow vessels, but he would be compelled to allow mails to wait for days until the slow vessel was ready to sail. The matter was rendered more extraordinary when we remember that the swift vessel was willing to take the mail for one-tenth the compensation which would be paid the slow vessel. Yet the postoffice department was required to see that the mails were carried with expedition. The object of this proposed amendment was to give a bounty to certain steamship lines in the hope that trade would thus be built up. That was a matter not for the postoffice but for the senate committee on commerce. The present bill was the postoffice appropriation bill, not a bill to develop commerce. As to the effect of subsidies, Mr. Beck quoted a variety of statistics to show that subsidies have never increased our foreign commerce, not excepting the Pacific Mail subsidy, which, he said, nobody was proud of and of which nothing had come but corruption. Good administration of the postoffice department required that mails should be carried in the swiftest vessels. Ninety-one per cent of our mails would in any case be carried independently of this proposed subsidy, and would cost not one-half the amount required by this proposition to carry what would be covered by the amendment. Continuing, Beck said the object of the appropriation of this $800,000 was not to benefit the mails but to put money into the pockets of a few men or corporations who own American vessels and had a monopoly of the coast trade. It was an attempt to increase the appropriation beyond the amount which the postmaster general said he could well use. It was against the course recommended by the postmaster general and the president. It was making the postoffice department the instrumentality of a subsidy to favored individuals. Referring to American commerce he said no one would go farther than he would to extend it, but he wanted it done in the proper way. Men might fairly differ as to the best mode of accomplishing an object. A ship was but a wagon so far as its use was concerned. When a western man wanted to get his corn or cattle to Liverpool what he would want to find out was how much it would cost him to get it there. That will decide his profit. A ship costing $300,000 would carry his freight cheaper than one costing $500,000. That was an important element.

Plumb asked whether it would not be an important element in the cost of transportation to have the haul shortened by having the man who made the wagon-ship or locomotive live nearer to the point where the grain was raised. That would give the farmer a market.

Mr. Beck then entered upon an elaborate discussion of the tariff, in which he was frequently interrupted by other senators, drawing from him in one instance the remark: "I would like to be permitted to finish a sentence once in a while." He insisted that when he was compelled to sell in the cheapest market he should be allowed to buy in the cheapest market. When manufacturers had produced all they could sell they encouraged strikes and were glad when their workmen struck. The price of their manufactures went up while the workman's family was starving. Coal operators met and resolved to produce no more coal till the price went up, and so discharged their men.

Mr. Beck occupied the floor, though with considerable interruption, three hours and a half.

Mr. Hale then addressed the senate in favor of the amendment, which appropriates $800,000 to pay for carrying U. S. mails to Central and South America, Australia, China and Japan at the rate of $1 per mile for each outward trip; but before he concluded his remarks the senate went into executive session and when the doors were opened adjourned.

HOUSE.

A number of committee reports were presented and the bill to establish a sub-treasury at Louisville, Ky., was called up.

Mr. Morrison of Illinois and Mr. Dingley of Maine opposed it, and after further discussion of the bill was postponed until May 15th.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Wellborn of Texas in the chair, on the river and harbor bill. After debate adjourned.

Hatch of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill defining butter and imposing a tax and regulating the manufacture, sale, exportation and importation of oleomargarine. Committee of the whole.

At the conclusion of the morning hour the house went into committee, Wellborn of Texas in the chair, on the river and harbor bill.

The paragraph making an appropriation for the improvement of Yellowstone river having been reached, Beach of New York said three years ago he had tried to catch fish in that river and his efforts had been fruitless. This appropriation would be to improve its navigation. The Yellowstone was a beautiful river. Its waters were like those of the broad Juniata, and as they leaped tumultuously over their gravelled bed they gleamed in the sunshine with a silvery gleam that attracted and fascinated the eye. [Laughter and applause.] But the course of the stream was crooked and the swift current threw up shoals. [Here he was greeted with applause which lasted so long that he was compelled to yield the floor and obtain leave to print his remarks in the Record.]

Hepburn of Iowa offered an amendment providing for the expenditure of an appropriation for improving the Missouri river from the mouth to Sioux City by the secretary of war without the intervention of the Missouri river commission, which he attacked.

Pending vote on the amendment the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Bland to-day from the committee on coinage, weights and measures reported a bill for the retirement and coinage of trade dollars. House calendar. It provides that for six months after its passage trade dollars shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States and shall not be again paid out or issued in any other manner. Holders of trade dollars on presentation of the same may receive in exchange therefor an equal amount of standard dollars. Trade dollars so received by the United States treasury officials shall be transmitted to coinage mints and recoined into standard silver dollars.

The house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, in the chair) on the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending amendment being one providing that the appropriation for the Missouri river shall be expended under direction of the secretary of war without the Missouri river commission. The amendment was rejected, but it was agreed that a vote should be allowed on it.

The house adjourned.

Citizens' Efforts.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—The Post Dispatch prints in its last edition a paragraph stating that preliminary steps have been taken by the citizens' committee to terminate the strike, and the prospects are that their efforts will be successful. A meeting of the citizens' committee will, the paper says, be held to-night to draw up a series of resolutions which will be sent to the executive board of Knights of Labor, and in which they will request the board to declare the strike off, they (the citizens' committee) pledging themselves to stand by the Knights and to use every exertion possible to either bring about arbitration or to secure re-employment of all strikers who have not committed offenses against the law or the railroad company.

Working for a Settlement.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—The executive committee of the Knights of Labor have held no formal meeting as yet to consider the proposition of the citizens' committee looking to a settlement of the southwest strike. All members of the executive committee are not in the city and no action can be taken until they can bring together a quorum. A committeeman, asked this morning what the prospects of an early settlement were, replied that they considered the letter of the citizens' committee but did not think the propositions contained in it would effect a settlement of the strike because it takes no cognizance of their grievances.

Returning to Work.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Thirty-five more of the employes of the Missouri Car and Foundry Co., who struck last week, because the management of that company refused to cease supplying material to the Missouri Pacific, returned to work this morning. About two-thirds of the entire number of men necessary to carry on the full business of the establishment are now at work.

Agree to Eight Hours.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Furniture manufacturers of this city have resolved that no objections will be made to the introduction of the eight hour system if unjust or excessive demands are made upon any of them all will close down.

Strikes on the Northwestern.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Freight handlers on one division of the Northwestern railway struck at noon to-day for eight hours and ten hours pay.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The announcement that freight handlers on the Galena divisions of the Northwestern railroad had stopped work without awaiting a reply to the demand for eight hours has proved incorrect. The men remained on duty after making their demands.

Ostracized Scabs.

NEW YORK, April 28.—With few exceptions the new employes on the Third avenue lines show evidences of the poverty that comes from lack of work. All of them tell the same story of hardship, in many cases abject need, and repeated failure to secure work. In not a few instances hostility of labor unions and of Knights of Labor have prevented them from getting employment.

Strikers Successful.

BOSTON, April 27.—Differences between the Bridge Street Railway company and its employes have been adjusted upon terms which practically concede the terms of the men.

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ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association

HEAD CATTLE, COLORADO SPRINGS COLO.

OFFICERS

President—Bernard Gilpin
Vice President—James O. Phillips
Secretary and Treasurer—Charles A. Lansing.
Executive Committee—Dr. W. M. Strickler, Hans Gilpin and Chauncey Calloway.
Round-up Commissioners—Julius Gammon, J. O. Phillips.
Foreman of the Round-up—Peter Dennis.

THE ASSOCIATION

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Cattle are gathered economically. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $2.50 per year, which amount entitles the member to all the protections that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

ROUND UP REGULATIONS

The round-up of District No. 6 will meet at Nepesta on the Arkansas river, [illegible] up the river to [illegible] creek, work up [illegible] creek to [illegible] and thence to Carpenter's on [illegible] creek and from there to Chico Basin, drop back to Twin Banks on the Arkansas and up to Pueblo, up the Fountain to Rock Creek, working Rock creek, then to [illegible] water holes, thence to Crow's Roost, thence to Big Springs, thence to Lamer Sark's, [illegible] post office on the Sandy, up Sandy to its head, then to J. O. Phillips on the head of [illegible], thence on the Divide to the head of Monument creek, down Monument to Colorado Springs, then to Jimmy's camp. Peter Dennis is hereby appointed captain of the round up.

JULIUS GAMMON,
J. O. PHILLIPS,
Round up Commissioners.

From Wednesday's Daily.

FATAL ACCIDENT

A Boy Killed by the Accidental Discharge of a Gun

Shortly after noon yesterday the report was circulated that a [illegible] boy [illegible] Wharton had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] obtaining accurate facts for presentation [illegible] GAZETTE visited the home of James Wharton, the father of the boy reported to have committed suicide. The reporter was made welcome and was given all the information asked for, which is as follows: As soon as school closed at noon James, the eleven year old son of Mr. Wharton, came home for dinner. When his older brothers, John and Josiah, who attended school at the stone building on Cascade and [illegible], arrived home, all sat down to the table together. James, who was in his usual good spirits, apparently, finished his meal before the others and leaving the table went into the adjoining room where he slept. In this room on two bars near the roof were kept four or five guns for general use. Shortly after going into the room there was a loud report and upon entering Mrs. Wharton found the boy lying upon the bed with a double barrelled shot gun resting against the side of the bed and the stock resting against an empty box a short distance away. She called "James, what have you done?" but there was no response. Upon investigation it was found that the charge from the gun had passed through the bowels of the boy and he died within ten minutes afterward. The boy had talked of and was figuring on a hunting trip for Saturday next with his older brothers in company with young friends, and the gun taken from the rack was one that he had used before. James was quite familiar with guns and had cleaned them for his father time and again, and on several occasions had been out hunting with his older brothers.

It is the impression of Mr. Wharton that his son in taking the gun from the rack above his head dropped it, the trigger striking the edge of the bed discharging the gun, the contents of which entered his bowels and resulted in death. This theory seems very probable from the position in which the gun rested against the bed, thus showing almost conclusively that the shooting was accidental, and Coroner Davis, who was called upon to investigate, came to the same conclusion.

The boy was very popular with his school mates. His funeral will take place this afternoon at half past two o'clock from the Presbyterian church. Members of the day school, the Sunday school and friends of the family are invited to be present.

COLORADO WEATHER.

Report for the Week April 15-21 Inclusive.

The increase of barometric pressure, which was noted in the report of last week as having begun, continued throughout Colorado during Thursday and Friday, the first two days of the week. [illegible] time the conditions [illegible] Sunday the weather was [illegible] pleasant, but the barometer [illegible] to fall, and continued to do so through [illegible] of the following day. Afterward came a rise of the barometer, the duration of which varied somewhat in different parts of the state, but was completed by Monday night, and in the two remaining days of the week the pressure was again diminishing. The clouds had begun to gather on Sunday, the 18th, and in connection with the rise of the barometer a rain commenced which continued, with more or less interruption, during the subsequent fall. Trains and mails were detained by washouts, as a result of the storm which has occasioned a delay in the appearance of the present report. Snow occurred with or in place of the rain at many points, according to elevation, and hail, lightning and thunder were also observed in several places.

Statistics will be found in the following tables, prepared from the reports forwarded to this office in season for the present compilation. Acknowledgement is also due to officials of the D. & R. G. railway for a record of observations taken along the line of that road. Every person, in any part of the state who is willing to [illegible] [illegible] the weather, and make weekly or monthly reports, though he have no other instrument than an ordinary thermometer, is respectfully urged to send his name and address to the director of observations of the association, F. H. Loud, at Colorado Springs.

TABLE A.

STATIONS, ALTITUDES AND OBSERVERS

PLATTE BASIN.		
Alma	10,300	W. L. Powless
Denver	5,200	Sergt. J. J. Gilligan (a)
ARKANSAS BASIN.		
Husted		F. P. Moon.
Colo. Sp.	6,000	F. H. Louda (b)
Pueblo	4,[illegible]	F. [illegible] Lag, M. D. ‡
Westcliffe	[illegible],800	A. Comstock, M. D.*
WESTERN COLO.		
Montrose		T. C. Collins (a)
Fort Lewis		I. A. Cunninghams (c)

Member Colorado Meteorological Association
Director Colorado Meteorological Association
[illegible] S. Signal Station
[illegible] Colorado College
[illegible] S. Army Post

TABLE B.

MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Mean
Alma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	48.[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westcliffe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible]
M[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Lewis								

Daily means, unless otherwise stated, are means of readings at 7 a. m., 2 p. m. and 9 p. m. with double weight assigned to the evening observation.
a. Mean of highest and lowest observed readings.
b. Mean of readings at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] p. m.

TABLE C.

CLOUDINESS AND RAINFALL

CLOUDS

Date	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Denver	[illegible]	70	13	2[illegible]	[illegible]	0	80
Colo. Springs	6	12	0	28	[illegible]	80	20
Pueblo	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	16
Montrose	1[illegible]	6	9	[illegible]	30	30	19
Fort Lewis							

Cloudiness is estimated on a scale of [illegible]

RAINFALL

Date	19	20	21	Total
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.08
Colorado Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.83
Pueblo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.53
Westcliffe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.10
Montrose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.[illegible]

Rainfall includes [illegible] snow and is measured [illegible]
Humidity is expressed in per cent of the amount [illegible] to saturate the air.

F. H. LOUD
[illegible] Colorado Meteorological Observatory, Colorado Springs, April [illegible].

Phoenix Encampment Entertainment

The entertainment given by Phoenix encampment, at Odd Fellows hall, last evening, was well attended, so much so that the hall, which by the way was beautifully decorated, proved hardly large enough.

The exercises commenced with an opening ode, followed by a prayer by the chaplain, at the close of which [illegible] C. Dana took the rostrum and delivered a most interesting address on the work of the order and the good it is continually doing.

A quartette, entitled "Away to the Fields," by Messrs. Bumstead, Fowler, Whaite and Wait, came next on the programme and was rendered in excellent style.

[illegible] then delivered an address on the work of the encampment, in which he ably set forth the principles of that branch of Oddfellowship and which, though short, was crowded with interesting information.

The entertainment closed with a duet, entitled, "The Queen Month of the Year," by Messrs. Wait and [illegible], which was heartily encored, bringing forth another selection by the same gentlemen.

The entertainment throughout proved a most instructive one and gave those who were present some idea of the good work that this organization is engaged in.

Mr. Jerry O'Brien, who has been visiting his brother in this city for the past two weeks, will return to his home in Bradford, Pennsylvania, to-day. He departs with a very favorable impression of Colorado Springs.

Mr. C. B. Wilson, well known in this city, now in the employ of the railway mail service on the South Park Railway Co., was in the city yesterday. He seems to appreciate Colorado Springs as a place of residence and would like to remain here permanently.

Mr. [illegible] B. Woodruff, of the W. O. Tyler Paper company, arrived in the city yesterday and is registered at the Antlers. Mr. Woodruff is on his way westward and expects to remain away some time. Mrs. Woodruff, who has many friends in Colorado Springs, will accompany Mr. Woodruff on his tour of California and Oregon.

Rose brothers are progressing rapidly in transforming the skating rink to a livery stable, and expect to be open for business on May first. The barn will have fifty of the most capacious single, double, and box stalls. A car load of horses are expected to-day and the firm have ordered some of the most stylish carriages and buggies ever brought to the city.

Mr. John A. Campbell, who for some time has filled the position of book-keeper at the [illegible] Gilpin [illegible] [illegible], died last evening, after having been confined to his bed but a short time. Mr. Campbell came to Colorado for the benefit of his health, but too late to do much good. He was a man of incomparable energy and spirit and worked constantly until he was taken with hemorrhages, after which he was confined to his room. Mr. Campbell came from Glasgow, Scotland, and although a resident of Colorado Springs but a short time won the respect of every one with whom he came in contact. His funeral will take place from the residence of A. G. Brooks, No. 24 North Nevada avenue, this afternoon at four o'clock.

The Antlers arrivals—Theo. Dressel and wife, Miss McCarthy, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Snow and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; [illegible] W. Galbraith, Mrs. J. F. Downing, D. Galbraith and wife, Erie, Pa.; C. [illegible] Brace, Leavenworth, Ks.; [illegible] Blake, Salida; [illegible] S. Stevens, New York; F. B. Woodruff, Chicago; C. K. Thomas, W. [illegible] Donaldson, [illegible] Donaldson, Philadelphia; A. B. Van Horne, ranche; M. C. Martin, Omaha; A. [illegible] Parker, N. Y.; George Webster, [illegible] D. Hamilton, Chicago; D. P. Ashburn, Nebraska; G. M. Walker, Denver; [illegible] M. Stanley, Chicago; [illegible] Gosne, Denver; Albert Goeckner, Pittsburgh; B. S. Cook, ranch; S. [illegible] Fielding, W. N. W. Bayney, Henry Leverman, Chicago; F. N. Brown, Denver.

From Thursday's Daily.

The committee of the Colorado Springs Musical club announce that there will be no concert next Monday.

Mrs. James B. McFerran and daughter Maud came down from Denver yesterday on the Salt Lake train.

Dr. Brinley and wife arrived home from the east yesterday, where they have been visiting for the past two months.

Miss May Williams, of Topeka, Kan., is stopping at the [illegible]. She is making ready her father's cottage preparatory to the arrival of the family.

A new iron bridge is now being placed across the Fountain at Manitou on Cañon avenue. The contract is with the King Iron Bridge company, of Cleveland.

[illegible] F. Pearce and mother came down from Denver on the D. & R. G. yesterday. Mrs. Pearce has been visiting her daughter at Longmont for the past three months.

Three sections of the delayed Salt Lake express arrived in the city yesterday morning between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock. From these trains about forty passengers were let at this station.

Mr. Harvey Young, who has been absent in Europe with his family for the past few months, is now in New York city and has given notice that he will occupy his cottage at Manitou on May 1st.

Mr. John Courter is now actively at work in filling his kilns in the eastern part of the city preparatory for burning. On account of the present activity in building he feels confident that he can dispose of his whole supply 200,000,000 bricks, during the next three months.

Mr John Lennox has returned from the east after having purchased in the eastern market a large stock of furniture with which to supply his new store in the Carpenter block. He will aim to compete not only in prices but also in quality of goods with any furniture house in the city.

Mr. Edward Ferris, of the Pike's Peak dry goods emporium, inserts a new advertisement in the columns of the GAZETTE this morning. The stock is now complete and the prices are way down. Those in search of bargains should call and inspect Mr. Ferris' stock of goods.

Mayor Dow and Alderman Sanner went to Denver yesterday afternoon in the interest of the city. While there they will investigate the means employed on Cherry creek for preventing the caving in of embankments and at the same time enquire into the expense of constructing iron bridges.

The funeral of James Wharton, the boy who was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun at his home on South Tejon street, took place from the Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies were attended by a large number of his day school and Sunday school mates.

The Antlers arrivals—Geo. C. Abbott, Andover, Mass.; C. B. Noblick and wife, Chicago; Lew [illegible]scher, Pittsburgh; F. [illegible]mann and wife, Detroit; V. Winters, [illegible] Winters and wife, Mrs. M. E. McDermott, W. Wynne and wife, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Wm. Wm Means, Miss Means, Miss Pearl Means, Miss Patti Means, [illegible] Martin and daughter, Cincinnati, Ohio; Harry Young, Paris, France; G. [illegible] Smith, Boston; D. W. Page, Chicago; [illegible] B. Beach, New York; Mr. Merriman, W. L. Edwards and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Sydney, Australia; A. [illegible] Manuel, Denver; Matt Mosgrove, San Francisco; O. M. Cain, Philadelphia; [illegible] Stringfellow, St. Louis; [illegible] N. Neil, St. Joe, Mo.; Howard F. Smith, Denver; A. E. Pattison, Boston; St. Louis; F. B. Semple, Denver; E. B. Hodges, Omaha.

From Friday's Daily.

MARKET DAY.

A Good Sized Parade and Large Sale of Goods.

Yesterday was market day in Colorado Springs and a brighter or more pleasant day could not have been asked for. A number of people came in from the country to attend the sale and witness the parade. The parade headed by the band formed in front of Simmons & Co.'s barn shortly before 10 o'clock and proceeded up Tejon street. The firms that were represented in line were F. E. Dow, The White Sewing Machine Co., Nichols & Long, Thomas Hughes, Perkins & Holbrook, G. S. Barnes, [illegible] O'Brien, Hemm & Co., A. Lennenway, [illegible] Gardner, Farley Bros., D. Ashby, W. [illegible] Roby, Haynes & Fisher and [illegible] E. [illegible]ney. Many of the firms had a display of goods either upon drays or in express wagons, while others simply entered their delivery wagons. The parade attracted considerable attention and those who were represented were well advertised. Should another be given within a month or two there will be a general turnout of all the business men.

After the parade was over there was a sale of horses, cows, buggies, wagons, etc., in front of Simmons & Co.'s barn on Cucharas street. Everything sold brought good prices, the total amount realized being over $2000. May 27th is the date of the next market day. Mr. Simmons wishes us to extend thanks to the merchants and business men who took part in the parade yesterday and helped to make it so much of a success.

Mrs. F. E. Robinson came down from Denver on the Leadville express last night.

Rose Brothers received a car load of fine horses yesterday for their new livery barn on North Tejon street.

Mr. G. P. Whitaker, who has been at Cañon City and Salida for some time past, returned to The Antlers yesterday.

The Raymond excursionists took every advantage of the Colorado sunshine yesterday and seemed to be enjoying themselves.

There was no general observance of Arbor day in Colorado Springs yesterday. Trees were, however, planted by a number of people.

We understand that the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company will shortly open up an up-town ticket office. No location has yet been selected.

Messrs. Bacon & Carr were making some important changes in the interior of their office yesterday. When completed they will have a very attractive place of business.

Miss Stella M. Smith, who has been visiting W. A. Smith and family for the past year, left for her home in Chenango Forks, N. Y., yesterday. Mrs. Smith accompanied her as far as Denver.

[illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the necessary [illegible].

Marie Louise, the infant daughter of Professor [illegible] Kerr, aged eleven months, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock. The funeral will take place from the family residence this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. James McLean will shortly open up a short order restaurant at No 17 Pike's Peak avenue between Cascade and Tejon. He will aim to make it a popular place, and as he has had considerable experience in this line we think he will succeed.

Elsewhere will be seen an advertisement of Mr. [illegible] G. Thornton regarding the Manitou Park hotel. [illegible] will be glad to have correspondence with any who think of spending the summer in Manitou Park. This is the pleasantest mountain resort in this vicinity and should be well patronized.

Ranchmen complain that the spring is considerably backward and that in consequence the green grass is not coming up as rapidly as it should. On account of the severe winter both cattle and sheep are in poor condition and are suffering for want of new grass. The ground is damp enough they say, but what is wanted is some warm weather.

The temporary bridge crossing the Monument on the Manitou road has been completed and is now ready for use. The bridge has not been placed on the Huerfano street crossing but about one hundred yards south on what is known as the old county road. Although temporary it is a much more substantial structure than the old bridge and will stand use for some time.

A short time ago it was announced that members of the house of representatives had placed in their possession by the agricultural department for gratuitous distribution large quantities of garden seeds. A short time ago a gentleman of this city made application to Congressman Symes for seeds. In response he received a package of assorted seeds, which he says are the finest that he ever saw.

The Denver & Rio Grande has just issued a new pamphlet on Manitou containing a number of new cuts and considerable descriptive matter. It is proposed to circulate gratuitously about 60,000 copies. Part of the expense of publication was defrayed by the business men and citizens of Manitou. The book is a very attractive one and will aid materially in advertising Manitou and its surroundings.

Mr. S. K. Hooper, the general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, who was with the Raymond party at Manitou yesterday, stated that the prospects of travel from the eastward to Colorado were exceptionally promising for the coming season, providing that the present rates were maintained. In case of a cut the majority of the western tourists would go to California in preference to remaining in Colorado. Mr. Hooper said that he had received a larger number of enquiries from eastern people than ever before, which indicated almost conclusively that there would be many visitors to Colorado during the coming summer. A number of new excursions, he said, had already been booked.

Manitou Arrivals—Mrs. S. Sayse and daughter, New York; N. N. Strong, Edgerton, Colo.; [illegible] W. Kearney, Edgerton, Colo.; [illegible] Fenster, Ranch; W. [illegible] Rogers and wife, Manitou; A. R. Latham, Springfield, [illegible]; R. A. Latham, Springfield, [illegible]; W. W. Montelius, Denver; Peter Dennis and wife, Ranch; [illegible] E. Ware, Frankfort, Ohio; W. B. Hamilton, M. Streczeresak, Pueblo; N. [illegible] Waterman, Denver; [illegible] N. Waggener and wife, Carthage, [illegible]; A. C. Daniels, City; C. R. Husted and wife, Ranch; E. P. [illegible], City.

Arrivals at the Antlers—G. P. Whitaker, Wheeling, West Va.; W. W. Page, Chicago; [illegible] B. Beach, New York; Wm McClurg, Mrs. [illegible] Hays, [illegible] M. Hays, D. W. Jones, Pittsburgh; Mrs. [illegible] Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Lucia Smith, Plymouth, Wisconsin; Wm. Aitken, Wm Bowen, Melbourn, John Sifton and wife, Dayton, O.; W. G. Murray and wife, Sydney, N. S. W.; Geo Edgecombe, Boston; W. E. Newberry, F. S. Henry, New York city; G. W. Benedict, Mrs. S. E. Benedict, ranch; F. B. Gilmore, Omaha; E. W. Rittenhouse and wife, Philadelphia; W. L. Ellsworth, Des Moines, Ia.

DIED.

CAMPBELL—At Colorado Springs, April 27, John A. Campbell, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending April 24th, 1886

Anderson, Miss L	Jones, W H
Berry, A B	Kerwin, Morty
Brown, James W	King, W
Butler, Mrs F H	Lenear, C
Calhoun, Katie C	McLain, Mrs
Diessel, Theodore	Moon, John
Hall, Blanch	Molon, Mrs M T
Heacly, Mrs Annie	Pryor, A M
Hughes, Mrs M H 2	Santord, W H
Humphrey, James	Starks, E E
Jackson, Lewis	Sutton, F H

FOREIGN.

Peterson, C

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, M. P.

L. Harris, a merchant of Sweet Home, Mo., says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to give quick relief, and that he always keeps it in the house and would not be without it for five times its cost. Sold by Duncan Bell.

S. H. Jones, of Ashley, Ill., buys Chamberlain's Pain Balm by the half dozen bottles. He says its a sure cure for neuralgia. It is also used for rheumatism and has cured many cases that had resisted all other treatment. Sold by Duncan Bell.

St. Patrick's Pills are the [illegible] and most reliable cathartic in use. Sold by Duncan Bell. dw 15-1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Dederick hay press in good running order. Apply at 105 South Wahsatch avenue Colorado Springs. wn 19 tf

Many suffering people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into their graves when by using Parker's [illegible] they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back to them.

d atw [illegible]

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp, should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years, we have fully substantiated the following facts

We grow hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald

Unlike other preparations it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH

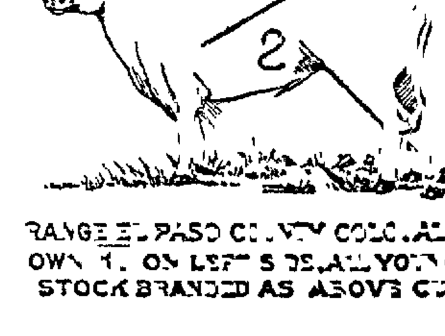
When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicle is apparently closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla; in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately

Price, Single strength $1 00, Double strength $2 00, Triple strength, $3 00 If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,
Cleveland, O

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Colorado Springs

THE MARYLAND LAND & CATTLE CO.
B. GILPIN JR PRESIDENT F. GILPIN SECRETARY.
R. A. LIEBIO TREASURER.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



RANGE EL PASO COUNTY COLO. ALSO OWN [illegible] ON LEFT SIDE. ALL YOUNG STOCK BRANDED AS ABOVE CUT.

[illegible] & [illegible]

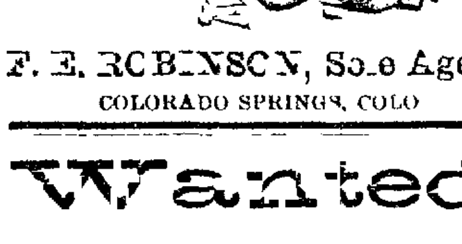
Manufacturers of and Dealers in

[illegible] LUMBER, [illegible]

SHINGLES,

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot, Colorado Springs wd24tf



F. E. ROBINSON, Sole Agent,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO d27 6

Wanted.

[illegible]

—AT—

THIS OFFICE.

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

G. S. Barnes & Son,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGONS & CARRIAGES

Agricultural Implements, Etc.

POWELL & DOUGLASS

Peerless [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Guaranteed not to leave the tower as long as tower stands. Write us for circular and prices

17 S. Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

wd [illegible]

Publication of Notice.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
COUNTY OF EL PASO }

In the County Court of said El Paso County, sitting for Probate Business.

James H. Barlow, administrator of the estate of S. M. Sanders, deceased, against Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders and Bessie Elizabeth Sanders, (the widow and minor children of said S. M. Sanders deceased.) defendants.

In the matter of the petition of the administrator to sell real estate to pay debts and claims against said estate.

The people of the state of Colorado to Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders and Bessie Elizabeth Sanders, greeting.

[illegible] H. Barlow of the [illegible] of S. M. Sanders, Minnie [illegible] and Bessie Elizabeth Sanders, [illegible] has been filed in the office of the county [illegible] of said county [illegible] Colorado, notice is hereby given to the said Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders and Bessie Elizabeth Sanders, and to each of them, that the said petitioner, James H. Barlow, administrator of the estate of S. M. Sanders, deceased, has heretofore, to wit: March [illegible], 1886 filed his petition in the said county court of El Paso county for an order to sell the premises belonging to the estate of said deceased, to pay the debts of said deceased, and described as follows, to-wit: An undivided one half (½) interest in and to lots numbered seven (7) eight (8) and nine (9) in block numbered eighty one (81) in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado also an undivided one half (½) interest in and to lot numbered forty five (45) in block [illegible] in the town of Manitou, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, and also all of lot numbered nine (9) in block number one (1) in subdivision of blocks 250 and 252 in addition number one to the city of Colorado Springs, made by F. L. Martin, assignee of W. B. Young, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

And that a summons has been duly issued, to wit: March [illegible]th, 1886, out of this court against you, returnable at the first day of the April term, A. D. 1886, of said court, to be holden on the last Monday of April, A. D. 1886, to-wit: April 26th, A. D. 1886, at the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, in El Paso county, Colorado, and the said summons having been duly given to the sheriff of said county, with instructions to serve the same on each of said defendants, and the said county court having ordered the undersigned clerk of this court to make or cause to be made a publication of notice to said defendants, as provided by statute in such cases, now, therefore, you, the said Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders and Bessie Elizabeth Sanders, and each of you, defendants aforesaid, are further hereby notified and required personally to be and appear before said county court of El Paso county, sitting for probate business on the first day of the April term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, in said El Paso county, on the last Monday of April, A. D. 1886, to wit: on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1886, and plead by answer, demurrer or motion to the said petition filed therein; and unless you do, at said time and place, so appear and plead by answer, demurrer or motion to the said petition the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of the said petition.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 29th, A. D. 1886. EDWARD P. WRIGHT,
[illegible] COUNTY CLERK, Clerk of County Court,
[illegible] [illegible] El Paso County, Co.
Campbell & McIntyre, Attorneys for Petitioner. wd3 5

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO COLORADO,
March [illegible]st, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colo., on May 12th, 1886, viz:

Robert H. Barnwell, D. S. No. [illegible], for the west half northwest quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter, northwest quarter northeast quarter of section [illegible] township 12 south, range [illegible] west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] S. Hackett, Lou de Fountaine and J. K. S[illegible]sant, Geo and Geo Sharr [illegible] of Summit Park, Colo.

Also, following named party who will make proof before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on May 11th, 1886:

William H. Barbour, H. E. 2[illegible]0, for the south half southeast quarter of section 31 and south half southwest quarter, section 32, township 17 south, range 69 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Geo W. Saunders and W. C. Saunders of Summit Park, Colo. John Scott and Winfield Scott, of Manitou, Colo.

wd 5 6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

DRUNKENNESS

This and [illegible] Cured.

Dr. Haines' GOLDEN SPECIFIC instantly destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. It can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food even in liquor itself, with never-failing results. Thousands of the worst drunkards have been cured, who to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Endorsed by everybody who knows of its virtues but saloon keepers. Send for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country. Address in confidence

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
185 Race St. Cincinnati, O

wk 31-6m

GOOD BOOK

FOR STRANGERS AND INVALIDS.

[illegible]

Price 25c. For sale by

Consolidated Stationery Co.

From Saturday's Daily

RAYMOND EXCURSIONISTS.

Arrival of a Large Party at Manitou Yesterday

After a Two Days' Delay in the Black Canon.

After a delay of two days at Cimarron, the first station just beyond the Black canon, on account of rock slides, the Raymond excursionists to the number of 148 arrived at Manitou yesterday afternoon at half past four. The party was composed almost entirely of eastern people who have spent the winter in California and are on their way homeward. During the winter season some 600 people have been entertained for months at the Hotel De Monte at Monterey, California. A short time ago the GAZETTE gave a list of a party numbering about fifty passing through this city, and who spent five days in taking in the sights at Manitou, during which period they were accommodated at the Cliff. Mr. Hutchins, who was in charge of this party, after having seen the members safely deposited at their homes on the New England coast, returned to California and escorted the party which arrived at Manitou yesterday.

While on the road the party were detained at Cimarron, the first station west of Black Canon, on account of land slides caused by heavy rains that had fallen. Here the excursionists were provided for by Mr. Thayer, the proprietor of the eating station at that point, with substantial meals. These meals were well appreciated by the excursionists and we have no hearer of any complaints.

At Cimarron the excursionists, after some considerable delay, were met by Mr. S. S. Cooper, the general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, who after having walked over the broken track for miles, put forth his utmost efforts to make the members of the party comfortable. In the meantime he had seen that the west-bound passengers were comfortably provided for at the La Veta hotel at Gunnison at the expense of the company. During the delay at Cimarron 1250 meals were provided and the members of the excursion felt grateful for what they obtained, and in conversation with a number of them yesterday we did not hear of a complaint. They realized the situation thoroughly and seemed willing to abide by the consequences.

After passing through the Black canon and over Marshall pass the excursionists spent the night at Salida and came through the Grand canon of the Arkansas by daylight yesterday. Without taking the delay into consideration the party seemed to express a universal opinion that in all their travels they had not witnessed such grand scenery as they had passed through in Colorado.

While the morning was pleasant and no rain had fallen at Colorado Springs, when the train arrived at Manitou, a heavy rain set in which materially interrupted the transfer of passengers from the depot to the hotels. No sooner were they comfortably located in their rooms at the Barker and Cliff than the clouds broke, the storm ceased and the prospects were very favorable for a pleasant day to-day.

The excursions are about equally divided between the Barker and Cliff, where they will be entertained for the next three days, having been limited in their sojourn there by the delay in the Black Canon.

Below we give the list of those composing the party:

CLIFF HOUSE.

C Rigby and wife, Salem, Mass.
J Emerton and wife, Salem, Mass.
S F Percy and wife, Massachusetts
J Anderson and wife, Wethersfield, Conn
W H Morse, Dorchester, Mass.
L D Weeks, Middleburg, N Y.
Miss E A Brown, Princeton, Mass.
Mrs S A Beekman, Mt Vernon, N Y
E L Frick and wife, Taunton, Mass.
S O Hart and wife, Taunton, Mass.
Mrs A Bonnomott, Montpelier, Vt.
M Knowles, Lawrence, Mass.
Dr L Buck and wife, Massachusetts.
Miss E A Holmes, Boston, Mass.
S Wood and wife, Northboro, Mass
Cyrus Gale and wife, Northboro, Mass.
L S Wright and wife, Lawrence, Mass.
A Darling and wife, Lawrence, Mass.
C A White, Middleburg, N Y.
L Campbell, Detroit.
L L Simmons, Lexington, Mass.
W A Butler and wife, Stony Creek, Conn.
Mrs Crooks, Boston
H W Lord, Manchester, N H
Samuel Byam, Canton, Mass
A Morse and wife, Dorchester, Mass
S F Gardner and wife, New York
Geo W Taylor and wife, Boston
Miss Hattie Taylor, Boston
H F Sturdy and wife, Attleboro Falls, Mass.
Chas Putnam and wife, Lexington, Mass
John M Hall, Manchester, N H
Thos J Griffith, Erie, Penna
Frank Taylor and wife, Philadelphia
A L Kimball and wife, Haverhill, Mass.
C L Hayward and wife, Attleboro, Mass
Edgar Munson and wife, Williamsport, Pa
Mrs Henry White, Williamsport, Penna
L Curtis and wife, Meriden, Ct
Geo R Curtis and wife, Meriden, Ct.
Miss Agnes D Curtis, Meriden, Ct
Miss G E Bracey, Meriden, Ct
Mrs L H Fancy, Boston
F A Smith and wife, Fort Ann, N Y
S C Porter and wife, Orrin Island, Me
Coolidge Bernard, Boston
A Curtis and wife, Attleboro, Mass
O Lamson and wife, Lynn, Mass
BARKER HOUSE.
L Rose, W G Rose, Lorne Ayrshire, N Y,
W P Wiggin and wife, Cambridge, Mass.
Ben. F Brown and wife, Lexington, Mass.
A Stephenson and wife, Cincinnati
Jas D Lowry and wife, Norwich, Conn
Miss Lowry, Norwich, Conn
A J Smith, Mary A Smith, Jewett City, Ct.
Moses Pierce, Norwich, Conn
Miss L A Pierce, Norwich, Conn
E W Williams and wife, Connecticut,
Miss Williams, Connecticut.
Miss L M Williams, Connecticut.
Miss Murry, New York.
Miss Fora Lenia, New York city.
Wm Foster and wife, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss E W Foster, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss A S Foster, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss M R Foster, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss Foster, Mattapoisett, Mass.
Miss A F Hunter, Newport, R I.
L Fairchild and wife, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss E Fairchild, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss E Fairchild, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss Prescott, New Bedford, Mass.
F E Bacon and wife, Boston, Mass.
Miss Alice Bacon, Boston, Mass.
Louis Bacon, Boston, Mass.
C E Hanson, Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Susie M Hanson, Cambridge, Mass.
Chas Steed and wife, Chicago.
A W Williams and wife, Cincinnati
F O Rogers and wife, Boston.
Wm C Eva and wife, Philadelphia
Wm Pratt and wife.
Miss M Gilpatric
Miss G Gilpatric
Miss Cotter.
Miss S A Shipley.
O P Newcome and wife
J G Nudge and wife.
Mrs L Winsor.
Mis G N Sprague.
L Daniels and wife.
Mrs S E Williams,
W A Lamb, wife and two children
Mrs Chas Dennison.
C W Fairbanks.
A Boyden and wife

A new brick yard will be opened in this city to-day by Messrs Masterson, Lamm and May.

The bath house at Manitou has been opened for the season. General Adams will act in the capacity of manager this year.

Lieutenant Colonel Wilson of the Engineer army visited Manitou yesterday and took dinner at the Barker, as did also Rev. Arthur Crosby of California.

A petition is being circulated at Manitou urging the closing of saloons on Sunday, and some action will probably be taken at the next meeting of the town board.

Mrs. A. W. Arnold left for Ohio on Thursday where she will remain two months visiting friends. She deemed a change to be of a lasting benefit to her health.

Mr. L. T. Cook will build a handsome residence on North Cascade avenue, near Prof. Strong's, that will cost in the neighborhood of $6,000. R. W. Anderson has the contract.

The scholars of the public school at Colorado City on the invitation of Mr. George Spencer visited the Manitou Grain Savers yesterday. They all had a very jolly day of it.

The Colorado Springs Gun Club is now thoroughly well organized and can boast of a number of crack shots. Why not have a match with the Denver, Leadville or Pueblo clubs?

Messrs. A. W. Barry and George M. Walker came down from the north on the Denver & Rio Grande yesterday. They are preparing to open the Manitou house and The Mansion about the 25th of May.

There will be some important changes in business firms within the next two months and a number of new ones will be started. Every thing indicates that Colorado Springs will be the most active town in Colorado for the next two years.

The Denver & Rio Grande regardless of the delays that have occurred is doing an immense California business. Her trains are crowded to their utmost capacity and frequently two and sometimes three sections have been run. On account of a delay on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe by a cave in the Raton tunnel, 200 west bound Santa Fe passengers were transferred to the D. & R. G. at Pueblo yesterday afternoon. In order to accommodate this number, also the through travel from Denver, three sections of the Salt Lake express had to be run, in all about 23 coaches.

The grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of this state, L. Chester, in company with Chas. Bibe, past grand C. R. and S., visited Pour city in the interest of the order and have started a petition to organize a lodge of that order in our midst. The petition has already been signed by a number of Knights residing here and also of others who desire to join. A great deal of enthusiasm has been manifested among those who have signed the petition and a prosperous lodge will be instituted shortly. The order is beneficial in its character in case of sickness and casualty, with the insurance feature attached to the same, which however is optional with the members. Its membership is spread all over this state and is firmly established throughout the United States, Canada and Honolulu Islands. The petition is in the hands of our fellow-townsman, J. H. Bechtinka, and has a ready numerous signers.

From Sunday's Daily

WOOL GROWERS

Annual Meeting of the Central Colorado Association

On Thursday afternoon the annual meeting of the Central Colorado Wool Growers Association was held in the city Hall with a good sized number of the members of the association in attendance. Routine business was first taken up and a resolution passed that in the future the annual meetings of the association be held on the first Wednesday in October instead of in April as heretofore. The members of the association seemed to consider that the month of October was decidedly a more favorable time than in April.

Next came the election of officers for the ensuing year and the following were elected:

President—C. E. Noble.

Vice-presidents—F. J. Lee and Charles Fourow.

Secretary and treasurer—C. A. Stubb.

There followed spirited discussions on different topics of interest to the association. At the last meeting of the association when Professor Davis was present considerable of a discussion took place on the question of eradicating the scab among the sheep in the state. At that meeting Professor Davis urged the importance of taking prompt and thorough steps not only to eradicate the scab but also to prevent the driving of sheep across the country ranges of the state without being thoroughly inspected and having a certificate of health from the state veterinary surgeon. A discussion was also taken up at this meeting and the importance of having a fund of $600 raised for this purpose was urged.

The subject was then taken up regarding the existing excessive freight rates demanded on wool and sheep from Colorado to the east, after which the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Noble:

Resolved, That in view of the present low price of wool and the expense of production, the existing exorbitant freight rates demanded by the railroads for carrying our wool and mutton to market, can only result in the destruction of our industry;

That no other product of Colorado that contributes to the revenues of the railroads is so imposed upon and burdened by excessive charges and unjust discrimination as is that of our investment and labors.

In support of this resolution Mr. Noble said that the situation is that wool from California, both foreign and domestic, can be transported to the eastern markets at less cost than ours. Also our sister states and territories have the advantage of us in Colorado in freight charges. The cattle in this locality are taken to market at less than one-third of the cost per car-load that is charged and exacted for hauling our wool the same distance. The mineral of our mountains pays in proportion to wool as one to four, on the distance hauled. Add to this the special rates given freely to local buyers, as a premium to gather freight for these various competing carriers, and the situation of the wool growers of Colorado is one demanding relief.

The resolution, together with the remarks made by Mr. Noble, met with the hearty endorsement of the meeting.

Mr. F. D. Wright, of Trinidad, one of the representative sheep owners of Southern Colorado and the ex-president of the State Wool Growers association, who was present at the meeting, read a very interesting address on topics of general interest to the members of the association, which will be published in full in another issue of the GAZETTE.

Real Estate Transfers

E. G. Howe reports the following transfers for the week ending April 24th:

CITY PROPERTY.

C. L. Jacobs to M. A. Burlow, 100 x 220 ft on west side of Cascade ave, 100 ft north of San Rae street. $ 250
Colorado Springs Co. to M. Bowers, lot 8, blk 274, acc. 1, 150
Scott Johnson to Henry Wagner, tract of land beginning 150 ft south west cor of lot 2 x 235, acc. 1, 500

MANITOU PROPERTY.

Colorado Springs Co to W. P. Aiken, lot 25 blk "A" 670

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

John Milkeim to Louisa R. Kohman, lot 16 blk 156, 1
City of Colorado Springs to El Paso Co, strip of land in tp 14 s r 67 w for building road to Cheyenne canon 1
W S Crowe to Joseph Loab, lot 15 blk 267 add 1 175
O D Obey to Robt. Magee, w half of west half of sw qr of ne qr of nw qr of sec 5 tp 14 s r 67 w 1

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

J W Green to Imogene C. Carpenbrook 11 x 20 ft in ne qr of sec 1 tp 14 s r 67 w
Imogene Carpenbrook to Robert Cunningham sw qr of sec 1 tp 10 s r 67 w, also 41 x 20 ft in ne qr of sec. 1 tp 13 s r 67 w 1515

Miss E. Ozmun left yesterday on the Salt Lake train for her former home at Rochester, Mich.

Mr. Percy Stephenson returned to Colorado Springs yesterday afternoon after an absence of over six months in Europe.

There was a large number of pedestrians on the streets yesterday and all the merchants seemed to be doing an active business.

Manager DeWeese, of the Liberati concert company, was in the city yesterday trying to arrange for the appearance of his company here.

Our attention has been called to the fact that recent rains have done much damage to the road in North Cheyenne canon, rendering it almost impassable.

A number of the students of Colorado College indulged in a picnic in North Cheyenne canon yesterday and judging from a report they must have had a very jolly time.

Mrs. J. L. Gardner, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. L. S. Smith, left yesterday for the east. The former will sojourn for some time at Plumb Creek, Nebraska, for the benefit of her health, and the latter will return to her home in New York state.

F. A. Sperry and wife have just returned from a protracted visit to the east. Mrs. S. Penn and Miss Stella Ferrell, of Marietta, Ohio, mother and sister of Mrs. Sperry, returned with them and expect to remain quite a long time in the city. Mr. Sperry has got back in time to take his share of the building and contracting that is being done this spring.

On Friday night Officer Williams saw a man in the southern part of the city running around in his stocking feet with his shoes in his pocket. Considering his actions very suspicious he arrested him and locked him up in the city jail. There was no evidence against the man and he was yesterday liberated with the understanding that he leave the city immediately.

Since the publication in the GAZETTE on Friday regarding the licensing of cogs twelve new cases have been issued, making a total issued so far this year of sixty-three. Marshal Saxton has impounded and destroyed four or five yellow curs and he proposes keeping the slaughter up. Owners having dogs that they value should obtain licenses at once if they want them protected.

The Boston Public School Concert will be the next attraction at the Opera house, Saturday evening, May 1st. The company is the largest one that has ever appeared in our city in this celebrated play, consisting of twenty-one people, ten colored minstrels, twenty singers, two minor comedians, three donkeys and six monster dog hounds. The version of the drama as played by this mammoth company is new and novel, introducing many original southern scenes, characteristic of the sunny south, representing the great plantation, on the Mississippi steamboat and levee scene, the South Carolina cotton field, plantation singers, songs, dances, etc.

Miss Alice Bacon and family who have been spending several months in California returned on the delayed Salt Lake express yesterday morning.

Mr. E. P. Creighton, of Manitou, who during the cold season has been visiting Aspen and Glenwood Springs, returned home on Sunday morning.

We understand that Mr. John Lennox, late of the firm of Lennox Bros., will shortly open a new furniture store in the north room in the Carpenter block.

A petition is being circulated asking the city council to replace the bridge crossing the Monument on the Mesa road which was washed away by the flood about a year ago.

It is expected that the Colorado Midland railway will in a very short time have fifteen new clerks employed in the company's office in this city. There are already a number at work.

Dr. Kimball, who had a horse killed by a stray bullet only a few months ago, was unfortunate enough to lose another valuable animal on Sunday by being badly cut on a barbed wire fence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Earle and wife of New York city, who have been spending the winter at The Antlers, removed yesterday to the Iron Springs hotel at Manitou, where they will remain during the summer.

Mr. C. E. Schudel, of the GAZETTE office, who was called to his home in southern Illinois on account of the serious illness of his father, returned home on Sunday. He reports his father out of danger and improving rapidly.

Messrs. Bacon & Griswold have resorted to a new means of advertising. They issue monthly gratuitously a series of stories of current fiction. Their April issue contains Hugh Conway's "Slings and Arrows" complete.

Dr. Lorin and L. C. Dana left for Pueblo yesterday, where they each delivered an address at the anniversary celebration of Odd Fellowship. They will return in time to take part in the entertainment to be given by Phœnix encampment this evening.

The St. Louis Republican states that Vice President and General Manager Dozier of the Missouri Pacific had received a box of meat from Colorado Springs. Inclosed in the box was a card asking that he accept the meat to keep him from starving, insinuating a butcher had been boycotted.

A number of the Raymond excursionists who arrived on Friday left for Denver on Sunday, the weather being so disagreeable that they could not see around much. We doubt whether they will find it any better at Denver. The remainder of the party who start for Denver this morning will be delayed a short time and then depart for the east.

An attractive entertainment has been planned in aid of the free reading room, and it will soon be given in the opera house, consisting of a series of tableaux in which many of our best people will take part. A committee from the churches has the matter in charge and more definite announcements will soon be made. The entertainment promises to be of a very brilliant character.

Messrs. Clement & Russell, who are now at work on the flag pavement in front of the Lindell block, have contracted to lay the same since a walk in front of the Orlando block and the postoffice. They are also figuring on one for the Wanless block and in front of the store occupied by L. C. Davis and C. L. Gillingham. We are glad to see so many of our property owners adopting those substantial walks.

Mr. J. F. Marston, who has been spending some time in Wyoming and Nebraska, looking after the interests of the Bowker Live Stock company, arrived home yesterday. He reports that the cattle of the company's ranges are in good condition and that they have withstood the severe winter weather remarkably well. Mrs. Marston, who has been at the bedside of her sick daughter in California, also returned yesterday.

Hon. J. W. Buckington, of Lawrence, Kas., and a member of the firm of A. D. Craigue & Co., of this city, arrived in Colorado Springs yesterday and expects to remain seven days. Mr. Buckington is one of the old time and substantial merchants of eastern Kansas, having been in business at Lawrence for thirty-two years. During this period he served several terms as mayor and held other public positions of trust. Mr. Buckington contemplates removing his family to this city in a few months as he thinks the climate here preferable to that of Kansas.

BUSINESS LOCALS

[illegible] cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue for certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

For Vienna Bent Wood Furniture, Sella Ashby's Parlor Suits, Lounges, Bedroom Suits and Rattan Goods, Pianos, Organs and Furniture, call on Sella Ashby, will remove it from residence if desired. Leave your orders at [illegible]

Pianos, organs and furniture moved, packed, sold or rented and repaired at Aiken's music store.

I had to comb back the hair from my forehead and omit parting to conceal my baldness. Since then Parker's Hair Balsam has made my hair as thick and glossy as ever. Ladies whose hair is getting thin will find the Balsam invaluable. Mary Swanson, Chicago. csutw-29-y

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Gunnison Crystal Mining Company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the company in Colorado Springs, Colorado, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, May 4th, 1886.

L. C. McCHERRY, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, April 1st, 1886. wc6-5

TIME TABLE

[illegible] express, arrives [illegible] departs [illegible] p. m.
Kansas City and Pueblo Express, arrives 4 p. m., departs 4 [illegible] p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2 Leadville Durango and Silverton express, arrives [illegible] a. m., departs [illegible] a. m.
No. 6 Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 10.17 a. m., departs 11.10 a. m.
No. 4 Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Glenwood and El Moro, arrives 6.00 p. m., departs 6.10 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD

No. 1—Leaves [illegible] arrives 8.00 a. m.
No. 3— [illegible] 2.10 p. m.
No. 5— [illegible] 4.40 p. m.

[illegible] Leadville. [illegible] route. [illegible] Leadville, [illegible] trains. [illegible] through the [illegible] Kansas City [illegible]

[illegible] Railway

ARRIVES

[illegible] 12 m

[illegible] Hours

[illegible] to 8 p. m. and 4 to 8 p. m.
[illegible] ACCART, Manager.

[illegible] Bulletin

[illegible] a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays [illegible] p. m. Mails arrive [illegible]

DEPART.

[illegible] 4.10 p. m.
[illegible] 4.00 p. m.

ARRIVE.

[illegible] 11.16 a. m.
[illegible] 3.10 p. m.
[illegible] 5.40 p. m.
[illegible] 12 m
[illegible] 6.00 p. m.

Via D. & R. G.

[illegible]

Via D. & S. F.

[illegible] 11 p. m.
[illegible] 4 p. m.
[illegible] 2.00 p. m.

[illegible] Reading Room.

[illegible] 10 a. m.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age. A Positive and Complete Cure for Piles.

THE SYMPTOMS OF PILES are Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding, Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding, Itching Piles. This never failing remedy will cure Any Form of Piles, Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Protruding, Internal, External Piles. Sold by all druggists, price $1.00.

THE GREAT HOME REMEDY. Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Burns, Muscular Pains, Colds, Coughs, Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Bowels, Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, Inflammation and Fevers. Price 25 cts.

THE GERMAN TOBACCO PLASTER. Prepared according to the most scientific principles of the FIRST SANITARY SCIENTISTS, compounded with the best Cuban Leaf, Pure and is specially recommended for Chronic Weakness of the Back and for Rheumatic and Inflammatory troubles. Also for Tender Feet, Bunions, Corns, Sore Throat, Lungs, Chest, Back, Side, Head, Ears, Eyes, Teeth, Face, Neck, Arms, Legs, Feet, Ankles, Knees, Joints, Muscles, Nerves, Bones, Blood, Skin, Flesh, Hair, Nails, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney Complaints, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Ague, Bilious Fever, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pneumonia, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Deafness, Boils, Felons, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Sores, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callous Spots, Blisters, Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Itch, Scaly Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils